HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVII, No. 6 | Copyright 1967 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC. | February 11, 1967 | NEWSPAPER | 35¢

$6 Billion Covered Up

Budget Hides Real Foreign Aid Figure

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

President Johnson asks Congress for around $3 billion in foreign aid, solemnly claiming cuts.

Fellow peasants, we're being had.

That $3 billion is nonsense, a figure Mr. Johnson might as well have popped out of a Chinese medicine man's basket of snakes. The real cost exceeds $9 billion.

Study the proposed budget, which we taxpaying peasants are not supposed to do, and you will find nearly $6 billion additionally scattered in 14 other separate sections not included in the President's official foreign aid figure.

These include the $1.6-billion "Food for Peace" deliveries, $455 million for the Inter-America Bank and International Development Association and international organizations, $112 million for the Peace Corps, etc. I find that our aid still goes to 82 countries.

Meanwhile, overhead the duplication is robbing us blind. Hey, that's our money!

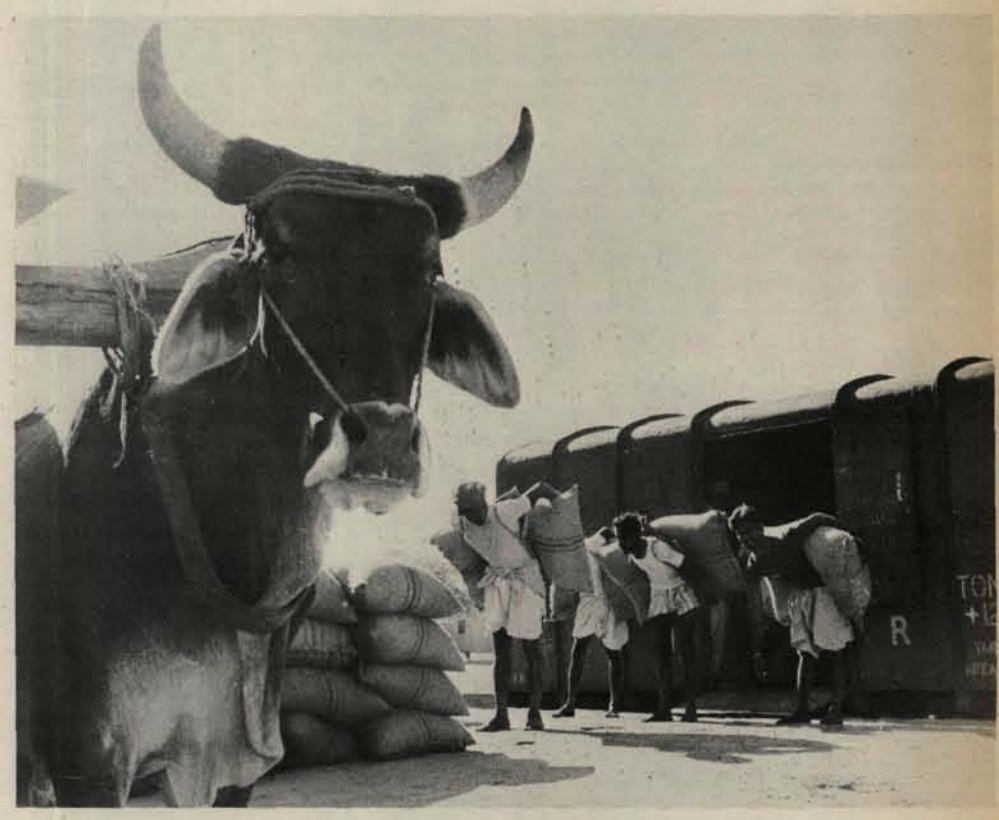
Contrary to popular impression, the State Department has a budget that is peanuts compared with the whole basket. The Central Intelligence Agency alone, for example, is twice as large as the State Department and spends at least twice as much money. But, when it comes to being understood by our public, the State Department has always had a genius for putting the worst foot forward and few taxpayers know the truth.

When you go into our embassy in London, Paris, Rome, etc., the poor old State Department is done a continuing injustice by visitors who think the hordes on hand are State Department employes.

Incredibly, about 45 Washington departments and agencies are concerned to varying degrees with forming and implementing foreign policy, which is one reason why the United States so often comes in on the caboose in affairs abroad.

Twenty-two federal agencies board at our embassies. They have nearly 36,000 American civilians scattered around in 138 countries on our taxpayers' payroll. In addition, we taxpaying peasants pay about 91,000 foreign nationals in our agencies overseas.

Only about 37 per cent of all U.S. civilians assigned abroad are employes of the State Department, our aid agency and the U.S. Information Agency all lumped together. More than half (52 per cent) work for the Defense Department. The remaining 11 per cent are employed by other Washington bureaus too numerous to list.



Indians unload wheat from the United States. Since World War II, American taxpayers have supplied over $100 billion to support far-flung foreign aid programs.

In some places I've been, the coordination is like a dozen Ben Turpins peeping at each other through an aspidistra plant.

As one result to which all this contributes, the Federal Reserve Board figures show that in the past 10 years we lost about $8.4 billion in gold while other countries gained $13 billion. The gold behind our money fell from $21.9 billion to $13.3 billion. Other countries' gold climbed from $14.3 billion to $27.5 billion and their additional dollar balances subject to conversion into our taxpayers' dollars went from $13.8 billion to $28.2 billion. The outside world now holds $55 billion in gold and dollars—nearly twice as much as 10 years ago—while our gold reserve has just struck another new 29-year low.

Nevertheless, President Johnson most lately promised the 5th Annual Conference for the Alliance for Progress that America's (taxpayers') goals in Latin America are 140 million new jobs, a million new homes, countless new classrooms, etc., and all with no discernible way to achieve these, even though we taxpaying peasants have been putting about $1 billion a year down there and still are.

What Mr. Johnson might more honestly have told us in his budget message is that all nine members of an advisory committee sponsored by the Organization of American States have resigned because of "haphazard methods of determining aid programs" and have reported their resignations to the General Accounting Office, charged by law with auditing federal agencies.

This inside explosion caused an inside impasse which President Johnson has kept under cover while he claims frugality in the foreign aid budget.

The General Accounting Office has been refused permission to audit many of the President's own agencies' expenditures for the Alliance for Progress.

Mr. Johnson fails again to tell us the full truth. The new, better-balanced Congress should not start its cuts with the professed $3 billion. The unrevealed total of $9 billion is the proper target. Please remember this the next time you see the nonsense about $3 billion.

(Copyright 1967, United Feature Syndicate)

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE PUBLISHER

In 1964 you, our subscribers, purchased an amazing 140,000 5-Weeks-for-a-Dollar gift subscriptions for your friends and others whom you hoped to introduce to the conservative message. Although we lost considerable money on the 5-Weeks-for-a-Dollar program, it was easily the most popular and (for you) economically painless plan we ever offered. And we felt the tremendous results justified our financial loss.

However, by 1965, escalating printing and mailing costs simply made it impossible for us to continue the program. But, after two years, readers are still demanding that the program be re-established. Many readers, some who themselves were introduced to HUMAN EVENTS this way, continue to send us their dollar bills, insisting that we send someone five issues.

All right, we capitulate! On the back page of this issue we reintroduce the 5-Weeks-for-a-Dollar program. We can do this only by trimming some of the costly "frills." For instance, all orders must be accompanied by payment, to save us the costs of billing. Also, we will not be able to send you a "thank you" card for your gift order, although we will send your recipient a gift announcement and a brochure about HUMAN EVENTS. Even with these savings the dollar does not cover our costs, but we hope to make up most of the deficit if sufficient numbers renew for themselves.

So get in the swing of things! Introduce someone to HUMAN EVENTS every week. If enough get the message, Johnson City, Texas' favorite son will take up permanent residence on the old homestead in 1969.

How many names will you send us this week? Ten? Fifteen? That's the spirit!

Sincerely,

R D Kephart

R. D. Kephart
Publisher

(See page 16 for complete information)

Expert Dissects Consular Treaty

Page 8

Bobby Moves In on Harvard

Page 12

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944

Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)

James L. Wick (1897-1964)

Milton I. Wick, Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

Editor—Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor—Allan H. Ryskind
Managing Editor—Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor—Gary W. Russell
Editorial Production—Ricky J. Lloyd
Contributing Editors—Terry Catchpole and Phillip Abbott Luce

★ ★ ★

Publisher—Robert D. Kephart
Manager-Subscriber Services—Dawne Cina
Promotion Consultant—Patrick J. Gorman
Advertising Manager—Helen Souder
Art Director—Jack Stricker
Shipping Manager—Ray McMurray

Address all subscripton inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound Volumes indexed: January-December, 1966, $20. January-December, 1965, $20. July-December, 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. January-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon below).**

U. S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th St., New York, N. Y. 10011

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendation and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in HUMAN EVENTS are:

Holmes Alexander	Paul Harvey	Russell Kirk	Edgar A. Mowrer	Henry J. Taylor
Allen-Scott Report	Henry Hazlitt	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Dr. Max Rafferty	George Todt
John Chamberlain	Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Thomas A. Lane	Victor Riesel	Walter Trohan
Ralph de Toledano	Howard Kershner	Victor Lasky	Donald I. Rogers	Alice Widener
Barry Goldwater	James J. Kilpatrick	Raymond Moley	Morrie Ryskind	

CONTENTS

Another Planned Deficit—By Henry Hazlitt 5
Warren Court—Still in Orbit—By Morrie Ryskind 5
One Out of Five Works for Government—From the Weekly Labor Forecast and Review 5
Lady Bird's "Beautification" Plan Coupled to Traffic Safety Fund—By Ted Lewis 6
Experiments Should Be Left to the States—By John Chamberlain 6
Chiang Kai-shek Probes Mainland with Special Intelligence Teams—From the Allen-Scott Report 7
More on Hoover-Kennedy "Bugging" Controversy—By Ralph de Toledano 7
Ten Reasons for Opposing the U.S.-USSR Consular Treaty—By Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky 8
Secret Treasury Task Force Works on Labor-Commerce Merger—By Victor Riesel 10
Detroit Clergymen Back Draft "Counseling" Center 10
Kerr's Gone, But His Damage Remains—From the Santa Monica (Calif.) Evening Outlook 11
Financing College Education—By Jenkin Lloyd Jones 11
Harvard Succumbs to Kennedy Family Pressure—By Terry Catchpole 12
Short-Sighted U.S. Policies Pushed de Gaulle Toward Moscow—By Edgar Ansel Mowrer 14
Nkrumah's Gunboat—From the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item 14
Spotlight on Congress 15

"It is such articles as the interview with Gen. Curtis E. LeMay in the Jan. 28, 1967 issue of HUMAN EVENTS which make this paper eagerly awaited each week."—Ralph L. Storm, Paris, Ill.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Check the savings you prefer: 2/11/67

☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50 . . . YOU SAVE $5.70
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50 . . . YOU SAVE $13.90

(Over the single copy price)

This is a ☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL subscription.
☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

My Name_____
(Please Print)
Address_____
City/State_____ ZIP_____

☐ Also, send me_____ copies of the_____(date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. $.35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,999 copies $140; lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 FIRST STREET, S. E. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

• Before the jury had voted to convict **Bobby Baker** of grand larceny, LBJ sent word to Baker and his counsel, Edward Benett Williams, congratulating them on the fine defense they put up.

• Sen. **Charles Percy** (R.-Ill.) is said to be hoping that lightning will strike at the 1968 Republican convention and that he will be selected as the party's presidential candidate.

• In reply to a question from a member of a peace group visiting Washington last week, Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.) said he would **permit the Viet Cong** to participate in any future government after peace is restored. "I think you have to invite them into the government, into the civil service and even into the ministry," he stressed.

• A Lou Harris poll taken two months ago (before the Manchester ruckus reached its full fury) had **Bobby Kennedy** leading LBJ in popularity 54 to 46; a new Harris nose-count since the Manchester flap shows LBJ leading Bobby 56 to 44. The Harris poll also noted one-third of the U.S. public "thinks less" of Jacqueline Kennedy.

• A number of Republicans on Capitol Hill are saying that they think Sen. **John G. Tower** (R.-Tex.) may be nominated as vice president on a GOP ticket in 1968.

• Rep. **Glenard P. Lipscomb** (R.-Calif.) has assailed the State Department's attitude in permitting the Soviets to sell in the United States 50,000 issues of their Sputnik magazine, a sort of Soviet Reader's Digest. Initially, said Lipscomb, our nation didn't even make an attempt to get the Soviets to permit circulation of one of our own mass magazines in Russia in exchange for their propagandizing us. Some half-hearted effort at reciprocity was finally made, but came to nought.

• Going the rounds about **Gov. George Romney**: "Given Romney's well-known piety and religious orientation, observers feel that he plans to use the White House as a stepping-stone."

• Rep. Brad Morse (R.-Mass.) has become the moving spirit behind the **Wednesday Club**, a group of moderate-to-liberal Republicans who are often in opposition to House GOP leadership. The staff of the Wednesday Club now operates out of Room 452 in the Old House Office Building. The superintendent of buildings for the House says this room has been allotted to Rep. Morse on a temporary basis.

• Rep. **Paul Findley** (R.-Ill.) has scored the U.S. proposal to relieve Poland of the need to pay in dollars an $18-million debt to this country. "Nowhere is Polish adherence to the Soviet line more pronounced than on the issue of Viet Nam," says Findley. "Poland is engaged in a war by proxy against the United States. It is giving moral and economic support to our enemies in Viet Nam. . . . American action is daily portrayed in the Polish press and in other communication media. The government has openly accused the United States of genocide."

• **Commonweal**, the liberal Catholic magazine, is apparently very worried about the Lord's ways. The editors report that its February 10 issue "will be devoted entirely to the problem of God."

• Supreme Court Justice **Abe Fortas**, a confidant of both Baker's and LBJ's, is reportedly still doing several errands for the President.

• Great Britain has now definitely agreed to grant five years' credit to Cuba for construction of a $39-million **fertilizer plant** by a British firm. The deal is the biggest undertaken by Britain since Fidel Castro came to power.

• In a victory for conservatives former Waterville Mayor **Cyril M. Joly Jr.**, Maine chairman of Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign, has been elected state chairman of the state Republican party.

• On September 20 LBJ issued an Executive Order freezing **civilian employment** in the federal government at the July 1, 1966, level. But Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) reports that civilian employment is actually up by more than 100,000, and that taxpayers are shelling out more than $700 million in new salaries. Williams called upon the President to "re-examine the freeze order to ascertain whether or not the freeze has thawed," adding: "If the Administration continues to save money in this manner we are going to end up in the poorhouse."

• The **National Endowment for the Humanities** last week dispensed $2 million in fellowships to support "deserving scholars during uninterrupted periods of study and research." The fellowships will range from $8,500 to $13,000 a year and will permit research into such vital areas as "Medieval Spanish Satire and Invective."

• The State Department has quietly assured the **Yugoslav government** that it may purchase nearly $10 million worth of food oils—despite a congressional ban on "Food for Peace" shipments to any nation dealing with North Viet Nam. Administration hair-splitters maintain that the prohibition does not apply in this case because the sale was agreed to prior to Congress' action.

• Rep. **Robert Michel** (R.-Ill.), a member of the House Appropriations Committee, reports that the Office of Economic Opportunity has launched an intensive recruiting program as Job Corps enrollment sags throughout the country. OEO officials, who originally talked of graduating 40,000 Corpsmen a year, have actually graduated only 9,766. They have spent more than $522 million—or better than $53,000 per graduate.

• Dr. **Edward Teller**, designer of the first H-bomb, has clashed with Defense Secretary McNamara, calling for the deployment of a nationwide anti-missile system. Teller said that such a system was extremely practical and would serve as a deterrent to nuclear attack by both the Soviets and the Chinese.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Appeasing the Soviets

"The United States is again at a crossroads in its efforts to deter a major nuclear war. The present crisis is traceable primarily to our lag in the development and deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system capable of effective defense against the Soviet Union. Secretary of Defense McNamara recently acknowledged our inadequacy when he admitted that the Soviet Union is already engaged in the deployment of an advanced ABM system."

McNAMARA

These are the carefully weighed words of a top-flight military expert in the February issue of *Triumph* magazine. Written under the pseudonym of "Xenophon," this writer, known to many Capitol Hill politicos, has written an alarming account of American delay and Soviet advances in the anti-ballistic missile field.

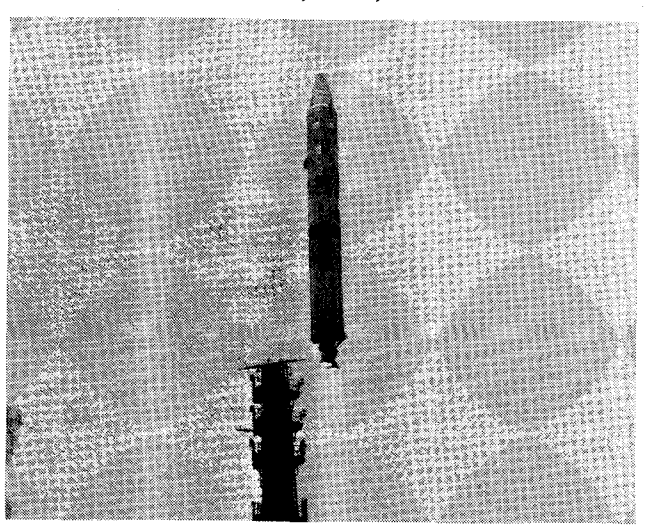
In 1965, notes Xenophon, the Joint Chiefs of Staff *unanimously* recommended an appropriation for ABM pre-production engineering and a commitment for deployment of an ABM system. In 1966 the chiefs again were unanimous in this recommendation; and for fiscal 1967 the Congress for the first time authorized and appropriated funds for pre-production engineering on the Nike-X system, despite Administration opposition.

"Yet to date," says Xenophon, "with more than half of fiscal 1967 past, the Administration has not released the appropriated funds for expenditure."

During 1965, moreover, the Joint Chiefs became aware from U.S. intelligence that the Soviets had begun serious deployment of its own advanced ABM system. Says Xenophon: "The USSR, at this point, had progressed well beyond the deployment of ABMs around a major city or several cities; it had developed a comprehensive, advanced and expensive system." Even more important, adds Xenophon, the Soviet system is geared not only to defend cities and concentrations of weaponry, but to protect military installations that have already been widely dispersed as a means of blunting the effectiveness of an enemy attack.

Studied by defense experts both in and out of Congress, the *Triumph* article has raised deeply disturbing questions about American policy in the ABM field. Why, it is being asked, does the Johnson Administration appear so determined to block deployment of such a system—in the face of overwhelming evidence that the country which first produces an effective ABM system may well win the cold war?

The Administration insists the system is costly and that it might not be entirely effective—though McNamara's own March 6, 1966, statement before the



High officials in the Administration seem to be playing Russian Roulette with the nation's anti-missile defenses.

House Armed Services Committee admits that a Nike-X ABM system could prevent 50 to 80 million deaths.

Close observers of the ABM field, however, are convinced that the major reason the Administration has refused to protect America with an ABM system involves the disarmament philosophy of the presidential advisors.

Indeed, as the House Armed Services Committee, headed by Rep. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.), delves into the ABM matter in the following weeks, there are some who say the committee would get a better perspective of this philsophy at work by glimpsing an article originally published in the Chicago *Sun-Times* on March 30, 1961. The report has fresh meaning today.

Written by Thomas B. Ross, the article, never denied, reveals some startling aspects of America's defense posture. "Behind President Kennedy's sweeping new defense strategy," Ross began, "there is an

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

intriguing story that began in street clothes in Moscow and ended in white tie and tails at the White House."

Kennedy's new strategy on defense, said Ross, "had been in the making since just after the election last November, when an unofficial emissary of Mr. Kennedy paid a call at the Soviet foreign office in Moscow.

"The emissary was Dr. Walt W. Rostow, then a delegate to a scientific [Pugwash] conference in Moscow, now deputy special assistant to the President for national security affairs.

"Rostow was calling on Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, to get a reading on the current Russian attitude on disarmament and defense and report back to Mr. Kennedy."

Kuznetsov, according to Ross, complained that in order to achieve any progress in relieving East-West tensions, the United States should abolish its provocative weapons, specifically manned bombers and missiles that ring the Soviet Union. Rostow, said Ross, then wrote a confidential memorandum to Kennedy suggesting we scrap these provocative weapons and build up instead a defense composed of Polaris missiles and non-nuclear forces.

According to Ross, Rostow's advice "reverberated" through Kennedy's first defense message. Ross added, moreover, that on the recommendation of Charles F. Bohlen, a Soviet expert, "certain Communist phraseology was inserted in the message" for the purpose of relieving Soviet fears.

The White House meetings, where the final defense message went through a threshing process, were "directed," said Ross, by Theodore Sorensen, the President's special counsel who was a conscientious objector during the Korean War.

For varying reasons, said Ross, "the B-70 superbomber, the Titan ICBM and the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile" were all viewed as provocative or weapons that the Soviets feared the United States would not deploy unless it intended to launch the first strike against the Soviet Union.

Getting ready for the March 11, 1961, Gridiron dinner, Kennedy "struggled with his boiled shirt and white tie, engrossed in his thoughts. Finally, he turned to Sorensen and directed him to cut out all three first-strike weapons."

Kennedy is dead and Sorensen is no longer in the White House; but Robert McNamara, Kennedy's defense secretary, is in the Johnson Administration. Walt Rostow has become a key White House adviser on foreign affairs. The House Armed Services Committee would do well to explore various aspects of the Ross story if it wants to find out what is really behind Johnson's effort not to deploy an ABM system.

Consular Treaty May Pass

In spite of the fact that the consular treaty has been stalled, the Administration, with the help of some key Republicans, is still making an all-out drive to push the Soviet-accommodating treaty through the Senate. (For more on Consular Convention, see page 8.)

Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) momentarily staved off an attempt to have it rushed through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when he dramatically produced a letter by FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover outlining the extent of Soviet espionage and subversion in this country. The letter knocked down Administration arguments which minimized such Soviet activities and temporarily halted its advance in committee.

The consular treaty, of course, would make Soviet espionage far simpler, since it would encourage the establishment of additional consulates in major American cities and would grant—for the first time—consular personnel "unlimited exemption from criminal prosecution."

Yet last week the treaty drive continued unabated, with LBJ making a special plea for it on Thursday. LBJ's plea, however, was only part of a concerted effort. The State Department has been doing extensive lobbying among both Democrats and Republicans. The freshman GOP senators, including Baker, Brooke, Percy, Hansen and Hatfield, have been down to the State Department to receive a "soft sell" on the treaty. The department is also going after some hard-liners like Sen. Thomas Dodd, though Dodd remains opposed. (Indeed, the Connecticut lawmaker is expected to make a speech graphically detailing how the Soviets have consistently violated rights of American citizens as established in the old Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement.)

But Democrats are not the only ones the Administration is trying to proselytize. Sen. Thruston Morton, a Kentucky Republican who served briefly in the State Department, made a major speech for the consular treaty last week. Insiders say former President Eisenhower, who has also talked up the convention, had in some way made his pro-treaty sentiment known to Morton. According to Morton's own office, the Kentucky senator thinks he can bring along a half-dozen uncommitted Republicans to his side.

Sen. Clifford Hansen (R.-Wyo.), in fact, initially opposed to the treaty, is reported on the verge of supporting it —largely due to Morton.

Both openly and behind the scenes, Morton and Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) have been suggesting that Richard Nixon supports the current Consular Convention, though Nixon had not made a public statement on it as of early Friday.

In his speech to the Senate, Morton stressed that Ike had initiated such a program. He also said: "In 1959 Vice President Nixon suggested to Soviet officials that the interest of peace and the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union would be well served if consulates were established in New York and in Leningrad." Morton didn't go so far as to say Nixon supports the present treaty, but friends of the consular convention are hinting that he does.

A significant factor behind the Administration's drive is its hope to expand East-West trade. Soviet consulates opened up in this country would deal in trade transactions, as would American consulates in the Soviet Union. In coming out for the treaty last week, Johnson stressed that it would give additional protection to American tourists—some 18,000 of them —who visit Russia every year. These tourists, of course, leave hard-earned American dollars with the Soviets.

With the pro-consular forces turning on the heat, *Human Events* readers should continue to keep up a steady stream of letters to their senators.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Baker Convicted

The Capitol is still in a state of shock over the guilty verdict that a Federal District Court jury in Washington handed down against Bobby Baker on charges of larceny, conspiracy, fraud and income tax evasion. When a federal grand jury began probing the business affairs of the former secretary to the Senate majority in 1964, few thought that Baker, Lyndon's protege, would ever go to trial, let alone be convicted. Yet last week the man who said during his trial that "Lyndon Johnson was the best friend I ever had on Capitol Hill" found himself facing a possible 48 years in prison and $47,000 in fines.

BAKER

Specifically, Baker was convicted on seven of nine counts, the most important being that he collected nearly $100,000 in cash from a group of California savings and loan officials in 1962, but instead of turning it over for campaign contributions, as he was supposed to, kept $80,000 for himself.

Baker denied pocketing any of it, claiming instead that he had turned over the entire sum to the late Sen. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee. The jury believed Baker was lying.

Whatever the precise details, the trial had revealed some of the strange goings-on in the Capitol. In the summer of 1962, the savings and loan industry was intent on blocking a major tax increase proposed by the Kennedy Administration. Sen. Kerr himself helped to get his own Finance Committee to draw up a tough tax measure for the industry.

Meantime, both Kerr and Baker had become chummy with Kenneth Childs, then president of Home Savings and Loan in Los Angeles, the largest savings and loan institution in the United States.

According to Childs, he met with Baker in September in the basement of the Carroll Arms Hotel on Capitol Hill and Baker suggested the industry might get its way by distributing huge amounts of money to several congressmen.

Baker gave a different account, saying he was told by Childs that, as a result of an earlier conversation with Kerr, Childs was going to return to the West Coast and raise a campaign fund among his business associates.

In any event, on September 25, the day after the Childs-Baker confab, Senate conferees, led by Sen. Kerr, agreed to water down or kill provisions disliked by the S & L lobby. Not quite three weeks later, several officials of prominent savings and loan associations out in California began handing over nearly $100,000 in cold cash to Baker, delivered in three neat installments.

Whether Baker had, in fact, diverted this money for his own purposes, as the jury believed, or had delivered the money to Kerr, as Baker insisted, the entire transaction was still scandalous.

The savings and loan officials received no receipts for their lavish gifts, nor did they specify to whom they wanted this money contributed. In the end, they got much of what they wanted in regard to the tax measure.

Though Baker has been convicted, the case is by no means over. Groundwork was laid through the trial for an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington. The issue involves bugging and wiretapping. Though trial judge Oliver Gasch ruled against the defense contention that bugging and wiretapping had contaminated the evidence relating to the significant allegations against Baker, Baker's defense attorney, the flamboyant Edward Bennett Williams, continued to harp on the issue. A Baker associate, Fred Black, had already been granted a new trial on income tax evasion charges because his room had been bugged, even though the information was not pertinent to his case.

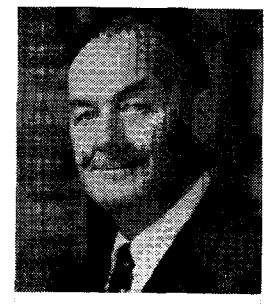
Under what some term peculiar procedure, the Justice Department made a startling confession—after the Supreme Court had refused to review Black's conviction—that it had listened in on transactions concerning Black. As a result, Black got a new trial.

What now concerns Capitol Hill cynics is that the Court of Appeals, whose chief judge is the very liberal David Bazelon, will discover some new technicality that the Supreme Court will accept and invalidate the Baker conviction or order a new trial.

With Baker having so many friends in high places, Capitol cynics still remain unconvinced that he will ever serve any time in jail.

Williams Stops Baker

Revealed for the first time last week was the fact that Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.), who really tore off the lid on the Bobby Baker scandal, had uncovered evidence of the $100,000 political payment which led to Baker's conviction.



WILLIAMS

Sen. Williams has never publicly discussed his role in this phase of the Baker case and refuses to do so now. However, it was learned from other sources that Williams had heard reports about these payments to Baker in 1964, but had no time to investigate until after the election.

He then made several trips to California which satisfied him that Baker had received the money. Williams then forwarded the information to the grand jury that had been impanelled to probe the Baker affair.

Williams was the man most responsible for bringing about a Senate investigation of Baker, though Baker was not convicted on information arising out of that inquiry.

On Oct. 7, 1963, however, as a result of information concerning Baker's business and political interests, Baker resigned under fire from his post as secretary to the Senate Democratic majority. Within weeks the Senate Rules Committee opened an investigation into his affairs.

Will Wallace Hurt GOP?

If George Wallace runs for President on a third party ticket in 1968, will he hurt the Republicans or the Democrats? Most political analysts seem to think Wallace will damage the GOP, but an Alabama congressman—an astute politician—believes the ex-Alabama governor would hurt LBJ more than he would any likely GOP candidate.

"Wallace," says this conservative lawmaker, "could pick up some deep-South states like Alabama and Mississippi, but the Republicans will find them difficult to take in 1968 even if George doesn't run, unless they nominate someone as conservative as Goldwater or Reagan. But that doesn't seem in the cards at the moment.

"Most of Wallace's strength comes from blue-collar workers who tend to vote Democratic anyway. Look at what happened when he ran in the Democratic primaries up north in 1964, piling up good-sized votes in Wisconsin and Maryland. Wallace himself admits that he gets the most votes from Democrats and I think that could be the reason he has never switched to the GOP. At any rate, it seems to me likely that he'll take more votes away from the Democrats than the Republicans."

New York's Conservatives

The ray of light given off by William F. Buckley's campaign on the Conservative party ticket for New York's mayoralty in 1965 has evidently pierced the usually murky atmosphere surrounding the upper echelons of New York's Democratic machine.

In reviewing Buckley's book recounting that campaign, *The Unmaking of a Mayor*, Edward Costikyan, former chairman of the New York County Democratic Committee and campaign manager for Democratic mayoralty candidate Abraham Beame, makes some truly remarkable assessments of the current political strength of conservatives.

Calling the book "a spritely, amusing, acerbic memoir . . . [which] should be required reading for all political speech writers," Costikyan writes in the Jan. 30, 1967, *New Leader* that Buckley "has succeeded in pointing up a major failure of the two principal political parties in recent years. They have generally been unwilling to confront the significant problems of wide concern."

The Democratic bigwig observes that "the reason the Conservatives have made substantial progress in developing political power is that they are not afraid to cope with the major problems . . . . Most liberals might not like the answers, but they should recognize that the Conservatives are at least providing answers that are attracting more political support."

In conclusion, Costikyan reprimands his fellows-of-the-left, warning, "liberals will not be able to defeat the trend toward conservatism simply by treating Conservatives such as Buckley with fear, contempt and old slogans. The traditional liberal remedies of spending more money and hiring more government employes do not really solve the growing problems of welfare, traffic, schools and crime."

Is Washington listening?

ADA Backs Militant

The Greater Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action has had some trouble in trying to bestow its annual human rights award on the amazing Julius Hobson.

Hobson, sometimes referred to as the "Stokely Carmichael of the Capital," is an organizer of a black nationalist group called ACT. As one who believes that "violence is the order of the day," Hobson has said that "nothing is too bad for the merchants" in Washington, D.C., who refuse to go along with home rule, "even if it means burning their stores." He has also bitterly condemned the war in Viet Nam.

HOBSON

Hobson boycotted the White House Conference on Civil Rights last year because it was too mild, preferring to meet with Jesse Gray, a militant civil rights leader on his own. Gray, in fact, has suggested the use of "guerrilla warfare" against city governments and has taken the 5th Amendment when asked whether he was ever a member of the Communist party.

With such a stirring record, ADA's Washington Chapter felt impelled to give Hobson its award. The go-ahead was signalled and Hobson was to receive it at an upcoming Roosevelt Day dinner.

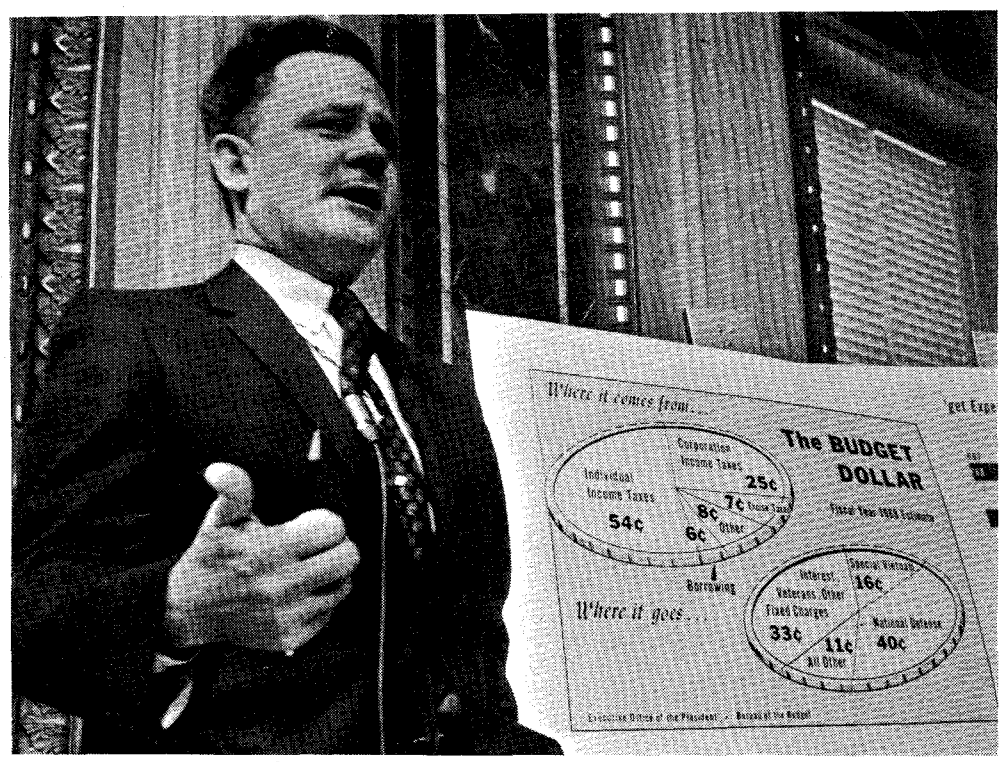
But some ADA board members began to have nagging doubts about their Hobson choice and finally the board decided that he must share his "human rights" award with three others. When Hobson learned of this, he rejected the honor altogether.

ADA Chapter Chairman Donald Green, however, saw a silver lining in the turn down. Insisting he still thought Hobson was "eminently qualified to receive the award," Green added:

"Those who oppose home rule and its promises of progress are on notice—that ADA was secure enough to honor Julius Hobson and that Julius Hobson was secure enough to withdraw from that honor suggests that we are achieving maturity."

• *Sen. J. W. Fulbright's (D.-Ark.) Foreign Relations Committee has become one of the most powerful forums for those who would like to appease the Communists. Both Harrison Salisbury, of the New York* Times, *and former Ambassador George Kennan gave vent to their dove-like views last week. But former Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer appeared to impress Fulbright's committee the most. Reischauer called for ending the bombing of North Viet Nam and suggested we should establish "trade contacts with Communist China." Many senators have a high regard for Reischauer, but many also forget that he has been singing the same tune for years. A former member of the left-wing IPR, he participated in a State Department discussion in October 1949, in which he pushed for recognition of Red China.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Budget Director Charles Schultze explains the breakdown of income and outgo in the record-breaking fiscal 1968 budget.

Another Planned Deficit

By HENRY HAZLITT

"We seek to achieve a seventh year of uninterrupted growth," said the President in his budget message. So far as government spending is concerned, his success is assured. Cash spending has grown in each of the last six years. The Administration's own projections assure that in 1968 it will rise to the unparalleled total of $172.4 billion.

Mr. Johnson implies that this huge spending is mainly caused by the war in Viet Nam and, therefore, justifies "sacrifice" in the form of another tax increase. His figures do not bear this out.

"In 1968," he says, "defense outlays will account for $75.5 billion, or 56 per cent of the total budget." But this percentage applies merely to the total *administrative* budget. Defense outlays account for only 44 per cent of the total cash budget. And the $22 billion added costs specifically attributable to Viet Nam account for only 13 per cent of the cash spending.

Nondefense spending, in short, still accounts for the greater part of the cash budget. Moreover, the biggest increases in spending in recent years have been in the nondefense sector.

Nondefense cash spending in 1968 of $95.6 billion will be $6.1 billion higher than in the current fiscal year, $16.2 billion higher than in 1966, $24 billion higher than in 1965 and $47.2 billion higher than in the last full Eisenhower year, 1960. By comparison, defense spending, including Viet Nam costs, will be only $30.9 billion higher in 1968 than in 1960.

So instead of another tax increase designed to bring in $4 or $5 billion additional a year, it would be far healthier for the national economy to cut that much or a larger sum out of the enormous increases in nondefense spending made in the New Frontier and "Great Society" years.

The new budget figures give no justification whatever for a tax increase.

Mr. Johnson makes his usual remarks about his efforts to avert inflation, but he deliberately plans another inflationary deficit. He plans a deficit of $2.1 billion in the "national income accounts" budget. This means a deficit of $4.3 billion in the cash budget and of $8.1 billion in the orthodox administrative budget. He wants this on top of a $9.7-billion administrative deficit in the current fiscal year.

It is worth pointing out that all these deficits are made to look at least $5 billion smaller than they are by the use of an accounting gimmick. In 1968 Mr. Johnson proposes to sell to private investors $5 billion in "participation certificates." The sale of these government-guaranteed securities is as much a form of borrowing from the public as if the government sold its own notes or bonds directly. Yet this borrowing from the public is being counted as a reduction of expenditures.

If the government did not use this gimmick, the planned administrative deficit for 1968 would be over $13 billion—the highest, with the possible exception of the current year's, since World War II. (The deficit for the current fiscal year, incidentally, will be about $8 billion higher than the President estimated a year ago.)

"To seek a *lower* deficit or a surplus" for 1968, the President assures us, "would be unwarranted and self-defeating under present economic conditions."

Here, for the first time in a budget message, I believe, a President explicitly subscribes to the fallacious and dangerous belief that a surplus, or even a balanced budget, would in itself "depress economic activity."

As long as such a belief prevails in the White House or in Congress it is idle to hope for a surplus or even for a balanced budget or for anything but a policy of perpetual deficits and inflation.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

NO CLEAR NEED? "Defense Secretary McNamara tells us there is 'no clear need' for a newer, faster bomber. One observer remarked that McNamara is going to wait until the need does become crystal clear—at which time we will have 15 minutes to develop one!"
—By Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

□ □ □

PAY HIKE FOR CONGRESS?—Congressional leaders are considering a pay hike—for themselves. Washington *Post* reporter Jerry Klutz says the lawmakers are mulling over a raise from $30,000 to $35,000 in their salaries and a hike from $5,000 to $10,000 in their tax-free allowance. Also under consideration: a proposal that would allow members to retire at 50 per cent of salary after six terms, or full pay after 15 terms.

Warren Court—Still in Orbit

By MORRIE RYSKIND

First Sputnik taught us about outer space—and then came Gemini. But the real champion in this division is the far-out Warren Court. When that august body orbits, nothing can touch it—unfortunately.

Last week, in a panel discussion, I was asked if I had a nominee to replace Clark Kerr as president of the University of California. "Casey Stengel" was my answer. "He might lower our English standards, but he would at least maintain order."

But now that the Supreme Court has nullified New York State's right not to hire Communist party members in its public education system, I think Gus Hall might be even better. I don't know about his English, but his communism is unimpeachable. Sorry, Case, nothing personal.

What the court killed with its tortuously reasoned 5-to-4 decision was more than a state law. As Justice Clark put it in his minority report, it also "swept away one of our most precious rights, the right of self-preservation." In essence, that First Law of Nature—applicable to Homo sapiens as well as to lower species—has now been declared unconstitutional. Henceforth any fly who declines to enter a spider's web is subject to prosecution for depriving said spider of the rights guaranteed him by the 1st Amendment.

Which side of the law is the court majority on? It is history that America might be at peace if not for Communist aggression and subversion all over the world. Our young men die in the jungles of Viet Nam, as they died in Korea, only because of Red imperialism; our troops are in Europe today only because of Soviet intransigence, now symbolized by the Wall; and in Cuba, but 90 miles away, we not long ago faced missiles aimed at our heart—and planted there by Russia.

Clear and present danger? Doesn't that slim majority of the court ever read the papers? Ever since we recognized the Soviets, about a dozen times a year we have learned—and I suspect there were many cases not publicized—of Commie attempts, via bribery, seduction and blackmail, to gain access to the nation's top secrets.

And that is true not only here. England had its share of Red spies and dupes, as did Canada. France unquestionably still has them. And Australia, India, the Scandinavian countries, Israel, Ghana and Indonesia all have at one time or another found the Red termites at work.

That New York State law was put on the books not as a sinister attempt to destroy academic freedom, but for the same reason the doctor prescribes antibiotics when an unfriendly germ attacks the system.

The sworn testimony of Bella Dodd before congressional committees—which has withstood every challenge—shows how a Red group for a while manipulated almost the entire teaching body of the state, without the overwhelming majority of innocents ever realizing it. Indeed, even after the incontestable exposures some of the dupes were still defending their betrayers.

I fear the orbiting five Justices—Brennan, Warren, Black, Douglas and Fortas—are just as naive, and I think we all owe a debt of gratitude to Justices Harlan, Stewart and White, who joined Clark in an effort to bring the swingers back to earth and reality.

One more decision like that, Heaven help us, and Benedict Arnold will have his reputation cleared and be granted back pay for the time he lost when his academic freedom was destroyed. And George Washington will be denounced for firing him.

At least, I hope that doesn't happen before Feburary 22. George, whatever his faults, is entitled to one more birthday celebration.

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

One Out of Five Works for Government

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Government employment passed the 11-million mark in November 1966. At the beginning of that month there were 2,608,000 people on federal payrolls and 8,457,000 on state and local payrolls.

If the 3.2 million members of the armed forces are added to the 11 million, it will mean one out of five of the U.S. working force is now in government service at local, state and federal levels. Federal employment figures are moving up, after having been rather constant for some time. In the last few years the increase in government employment has been centered on state and local payrolls. This has reflected the population growth and the flight to the suburbs.

But in the 12 months ending November 1966, federal employes increased from 2.4 million to 2,608,000. This is a much faster pace than has been recorded for some time. State and local government employment increased in the same period from 7,920,000 to 8,457,000.

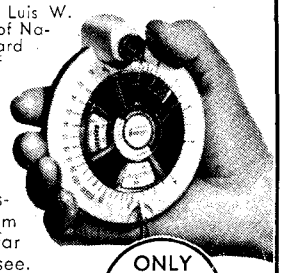
The most remarkable thing about these figures is the comparative growth rates in public employment, private industry employment, and the population as a whole. The growth rate for government employment was 7.2 per cent in the year ending Nov. 1, 1966.

In private industry, which produces our taxable income, the employment growth rate for the same period was only 4 per cent. And the population growth rate was only 1.1 per cent.

Golfer, Yachtsman, Hunter, and Sportsman. . .

ORDCO
RANGE FINDER

Conceived by Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, recipient of National Science Award and inventor of G.C.A. Ground Control Approach.



Optical instrument ideal for golfers and yachtsmen. Measures distances from 6' to almost as far as the eye can see. Golfers use it to select right club — yachtsmen to plot precise chart position. Extremely useful to measure rough terrain. May even be used to measure variation in moon's distance in orbit around the earth. Simple to use. Direct reading in yards or miles.

ONLY $18.90

INSTANT ORDER BLANK HE-0211

Mail to: HAVERHILL'S
526 Washington St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Please send me the Ordco Range Finder. Satisfaction or refund guaranteed.

☐ I enclose $18.90 plus $1.00 for postage and insurance. (California residents add 4% sales tax.)

☐ Bill AmExpr.

Acct. # _____
Name _____
Address _____
_____ Zip _____

Haverhill's
Searching the World to bring you the Finest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Union Illustrates Budget's Confusion

Lady Bird's 'Beautification' Plan Coupled to Traffic Safety Fund

By TED LEWIS in the New York *Daily News*

Crocuses were pushing their pretty heads prematurely out of the warm soil of the lovely capital parks recently in Washington because the sun was shining, the temperature a balmy 70 and suddenly it seemed like spring.

This January breakthrough of spring-blooming flowers was both a natural and symbolic phenomenon. By an amazing coincidence, it came on the very day President Johnson sent to Congress a *Gone With the Wind* size tome of 1,316 statistical pages comprising his record-size budget.

It would really make the average guy balmy to figure out all the income and outgo gibberish of big dollar spending figures in the budget.

That is, it would unless he keeps his eye on those crocuses and how they symbolize the make-America-beautiful-to-look-at projects, which are very adequately, but slyly, taken care of in the budget for the next fiscal year.

To the tune, it may be pointed out, of $160 million a year for highway beautification alone. In addition, there are all sorts of fringe prettification expenditures, almost impossible to pin down on a dollars and cents basis. Except that beautification is part and parcel of various urban and suburban federally assisted development projects – parks, plazas and similar attractive greenswards.

Having reported all this, consider the significance on such a wonderful balmy crocusy day. Lady Bird Johnson can look out from the second-floor White House porch and visualize big beds of tulips in bloom both on the wide lawn and in every planting area in the land. And she has a right to take pride in what she sees in her mind's eye, for she inspired, promoted and even politicked a wee bit to get a previous Congress to approve of national beautification.

Similarly, she could take pride in having a husband like Lyndon, who has taken care of Lady Bird in the $135-billion budget sent to Congress. Especially for the clever way he arranged his request for the beauty millions (that undoubtedly she first suggested) that were required if America was to have as pretty a landscape as she wanted before she ended her First Lady tour of duty.

Only a President with the political and fiscal slickness of LBJ would have combined highway beauty and highway safety as a specific budget item. Or at the same time proposed that both together be financed through a "trust fund"—which is a gimmick designed to provide the proper millions for beautification year after year.

In straightforward language in his budget message, the President proposed just this—namely legislation "to establish a special beauty-safety trust fund to finance the highway beautification and safety programs." The money for the fund would be creamed off annually from part of the revenue from the automobile excise tax.

Don't ask us what highway beautification and safety have in common! The new National Traffic Safety Agency, headed by Dr. William Haddon Jr., is supposed to develop motor vehicle and tire safety standards, and safety programs for the nation's highways.

Highway beautification, as Lady Bird's project, operates under the Federal Highway Administration. It does not involve the Detroit motor industry at all, except that perhaps more cars might be sold if the highways were prettier for motorists to look at.

For example, in the President's budget it is proposed that Congress lay out $75 million for landscaping and "scenic enhancement" of highways, $26 million for "control" of outdoor advertising and $29 million for eradication of junkyards.

These funds would be supplied through the beautification "cut" in the automobile excise tax take. This would be the same source for the $32 million needed to finance the National Traffic Safety Agency.

Mrs. Johnson participates in beautification ceremonies.

Compatible bedfellows! Not necessarily, for the agency could well conclude in its highway research and development studies that pretty scenery makes sleepy drivers and billboards and junkyards conversation pieces that keep the man at the wheel awake.

There, for example, on one side is Lady Bird Johnson trying to get motorists to look at the crocuses and tulips just off the speedway and Haddon on the other side trying to get the driver to keep his eye on the road. Both, incidentally, following LBJ's instructions. He wants full speed ahead on natural beauty but at the same time, as he put it in his budget message, action by the Highway Safety Bureau to "reduce fatalities and injuries from highway accidents."

This proposed $200-million trust fund for highway safety and beauty is a comparatively picky part of the $135 billion in spending proposals. But it does suggest the difficulty of understanding the deep-down intent of many budget items.

As Rep. Melvin Laird (Wis.), one of the top GOP House leaders, said, "various elements" in the budget "lend themselves to wide and diverse conclusions, depending on how you analyze it."

And Laird's admission that it is "a highly confusing document" was embellished by his wish that it had been "submitted to the Food and Drug Administration to determine if it would pass appropriate labeling and packaging tests."

That reference certainly clearly pertains to the "packaging" of highway beauty with highway safety.

Experiments Should Be Left to the States

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Once upon a time there were liberals who believed that social experiments were best carried on in the individual states. Thus, if a program were to be a flop, only a few people would be hurt. Contrariwise, if a single state had a success on its hands, the experiment could be repeated elsewhere on a larger scale.

The late Justice Louis Brandeis believed in letting the states serve as laboratories, as did his disciple, Justice Felix Frankfurter, who, ironically, became known as a "conservative" for using the Brandeis touchstone in his court opinions.

The reason Frankfurter came to be looked down upon by modern "liberals" is that Brandeis had ceased to be honored as a fount of liberalism. But despite the defections from his creed there is still virtue in the Brandeis doctrine of "let the states try things out." If you don't believe it, look at what has happened in Canada, in the federal province of Saskatchewan.

Some 20 years ago Saskatchewan decided to conduct an experiment in socialism. Its government, faced with an unemployment problem, went in for building state-owned factories. The idea was to use the profits from these factories to pay for state welfare schemes. Twenty-two Crown Corporations were created to run the government enterprises.

The results of Saskatchewan socialism were not what its supporters expected. True enough, there was free medical care and an end to unemployment. But the Crown Corporations didn't earn the anticipated profits. Twelve of them failed. Taxation, sweated out of what remained of private enterprise, mounted, for deficits had to be made good, and the remaining Crown Corporations had to be subsidized to keep people going. The state debt went from $150 million to $600 million.

So things rocked along from the end of World War II to 1964. During this period the rest of Canada prospered mightily. Gas and oil were found in other Canadian provinces, but prospectors avoided northern Saskatchewan. Lumber companies and pulp mills thrived elsewhere, but since Saskatchewan timbermen were compelled to sell their product to a state timber board at controlled prices there was no incentive to expand the local lumber industry.

It took two decades for the people of Saskatchewan to revolt against their Socialist overlords. In 1964 the local Liberal party, campaigning on a free enterprise platform, won the election. What has happened since then is a revelation.

W. Ross Thatcher, the Saskatchewan Liberal premier, recently summed up the vast improvements that have followed after the voters' rejection of socialism.

Mining royalty rates have been brought in line with the going rates in other Canadian provinces, and 50 new companies are now exploring for minerals in that part of Saskatchewan that lies in the rich pre-Cambrian Shield. A major copper mine has been opened. Oil drilling, which had lagged far behind the drilling in neighboring Alberta, has spurted spectacularly, with eight new pools being discovered in a single year. New potash mills are being opened, and a big New York company has invested $65 million in a pulp mill.

If anything could prove the wisdom of the Brandeis-Frankfurter approach to social experimentation, the Saskatchewan experience proves it. If socialism had been tried for 20 years throughout Canada as a whole, it would probably have flopped as badly as it did in Saskatchewan. But there would have been no benchmarks to show the voters the extent of their folly.

Alberta wouldn't have grown in its population and oil riches in a way to put neighboring Saskatchewan to shame. Everyone would have been equal in squalor and misery and the politicos would probably have clamped on totalitarian controls to maintain themselves at the top.

Because Canada has followed the Brandeis formula for true decentralization in a federal system, the Canadians have had the opportunity of watching the outcome of a Socialist experiment under terms that have not proved fatal. There is a lesson here for citizens of the United States who might be tempted to let Washington try out socialism on a national scale.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

St. John's Military Academy
83rd Year
College prep. Grades 7-12. Accredited.
Stresses character, scholarship, leadership. Tutorial and accelerated reading program. Sports include crew, flying, golf, intramural program. ROTC. Nonsectarian. Summer camp, school. Milwaukee, 26 miles.
For catalog, write: Gavin A. Pitt, President; Box 300, Delafield, Wisconsin.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Chiang Kai-shek Probes Mainland With Special Intelligence Teams

Wants to learn if he can move during chaos

From the Allen-Scott Report

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is conducting a series of wary military-intelligence probes to determine if Nationalist China can take advantage of the chaotic conditions on the mainland.

Specially trained teams are being infiltrated into China by air and sea to survey conditions and check on the reliability and attitude of the 2.5-million-man Red army.

As a starter, the 1st and 2nd Armies operating in southeast China are being singled out for soundings as a result of refugee reports that widespread disaffection prevails among these troops.

In several instances, 1st and 2nd Army divisions reputedly have refused to obey orders from Defense Minister Lin Piao to disarm anti-Mao militia in Canton and Nanchang after they forced Red Guards out of these cities.

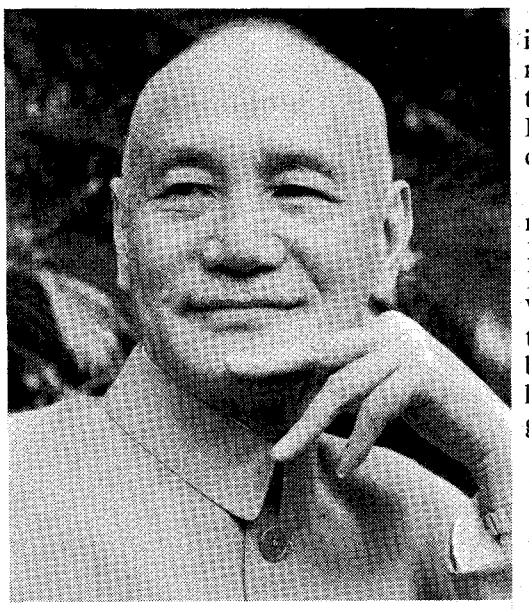
The 1st Army has been under the command of Peng Teh-Haui, who was dismissed as defense minister in 1959. The 2nd Army is commanded by Liu Pochen, the "one-eyed general," who once served with Chiang.

Another reason for the selection of these two Red armies for intelligence soundings is that their areas extend along the coast opposite Formosa and the Nationalist offshore strongholds of Quemoy and Matsu.

Control of these coastal regions would be vital for securing a bridgehead on the mainland.

Red China's other two field armies—3rd and 4th—are considered by Nationalist authorities to be firmly under the domination of Defense Minister Lin Piao and his pro-Mao faction.

A significant indication of this is that Lin Piao has used elements of these armies to restore order and to support Red Guards against anti-Mao resistance.



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwanese government has a well-trained, well-supplied army.

The 4th Army is directly under Lin Piao. Its special units control all transportation in the Peking area, and operate and guard all of China's nuclear installations, weapons and testing grounds.

The 3rd Army, previously commanded by Foreign Minister Chen Yi, is also believed to be loyal to the Lin Piao-Mao faction. Several of its major units are in the Shanghai area.

As part of Chiang's unpublicized probing operation, his air force is dropping millions of leaflets urging members of the Red army and militia to turn against Mao and establish their own control over vital regions.

This campaign was launched last month on Freedom Day, marking the 13th anniversary of the arrival of some 14,000 Chinese prisoners in the Korean War who chose Formosa over returning to the mainland. The leaflets are signed by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, top Nationalist leader in charge of the military-intelligence probes.

By mid-February Nationalist radio transmitters on Quemoy and Matsu will begin beaming messages to Red military commanders by name and unit on steps they should take to establish independent rule in their sections.

Because of the limited size of the intelligence units involved and nature of their mission, the treaties between the United States and Formosa do not require the Chiang government to keep Washington informed of these operations.

However, the Nationalists are keeping Washington fully advised of these operations, and presumably their results. So far, U.S. authorities have in no way intervened in these activities. They are keeping a close eye on them.

Under a Mutual Defense Treaty signed during the Eisenhower Administration, the Nationalists are required to consult the U.S. before undertaking any large-scale military operations against the mainland.

The Nationalist army consists of some 600,000 troops, with a small but powerful air force and navy. An estimated 3,000 specially trained troops with supporting air and navy elements are engaged in the intelligence probes.

(Copyright 1967, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

New Evidence Emerges

More on Hoover-Kennedy 'Bugging' Controversy

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

While the unseemly squabble over *The Death of a President* has filled the newspapers, new evidence has come to light in the case of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy versus FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. It will be recalled that Mr. Hoover presented documents to back his charge that Bobby had not only known of electronic surveillance by the FBI during his tenure as attorney general, but that he had encouraged it.

Mr. Hoover's evidence was more than somewhat conclusive, but Bobby simply denied it all and, in effect, called Mr. Hoover a liar. This controversy would have badly dimmed Bobby Kennedy's reputation for candor had it not been driven from the public consciousness by the furor over William Manchester's book.

The new evidence, brought to light by Arthur C. Egan Jr. of the Manchester (N.H.) *Union Leader,* is of particular importance, since it comes from a former member of Bobby's official Justice Department family. In a skillful job of investigative reporting, Mr. Egan tracked down Edwyn Silberling, head of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Justice Department when Bobby reigned supreme in its imposing quarters on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Volunteering nothing, but answering questions forthrightly, Mr. Silberling stated flatly that Bobby Kennedy was fully aware of "bugging" operations, and particularly "where Jimmy Hoffa was concerned, he encouraged it." Mr. Silberling, a Harvard Law School graduate and onetime aide to New York District Attorney Frank Hogan, bluntly spelled out his clear recollections.

"There was a meeting of my section in 1962," he told Mr. Egan, "and [Bobby] Kennedy was present. At that time he encouraged the use of parabolic microphone bugs—isomicro-transcribers, the whole thing in electronic equipment—during any surveillance. Present at the meeting was Courtney A. Evans, an FBI agent acting as liaison man between Hoover, Kennedy and the Crime and Racketeering Section. He carried these orders back to the FBI director."

The Silberling statement, therefore, directly supports the documents presented by J. Edgar Hoover as well as the FBI director's account to Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa), whose letter of inquiry sparked the controversy.

A call by me to Sen. Edward V. Long, chairman of a committee holding extended hearings on the "bugging" and wiretapping practices of various government agencies, indicated that he was aware of Mr. Silberling's interview with the Manchester *Union Leader*. Mr. Long further indicated that Mr. Silberling might be called before the committee to make his testimony official.

But did the senator intend to call Bobby Kennedy and Mr. Hoover to testify?

"I have repeatedly extended an invitation to both men to appear," Mr. Long said. "But I can't very well subpoena a United States senator or the FBI director. In any case, the committee is not interested in 'who done which,' but in uncovering the extent of these practices. The invitation to Sen. Kennedy and to J. Edgar Hoover is still open, if either of them wants to testify." And he added that there was no basis for Mr. Silberling's assertion that the matter of Bobby Kennedy's integrity was being dropped because of fear of "political reprisals" by Kennedy adherents in the Senate.

And that's where it stands today. Bobby Kennedy will not volunteer to take the stand. To do so might court disaster.

In the public interest, however, there should be some determination by the Senate of the facts in the case. Mr. Hoover said that Bobby knew of the "bugging" being done by the FBI at the Justice Department's behest. Bobby categorically denied it. If he has evidence to substantiate those denials, it should be presented. If he does not, then he owes Mr. Hoover and the Senate an apology. As a man who has his sights on the presidency, that is the least he can do.

But only pressure from the Republican minority in the Senate can push the now reluctant dragon before a committee of his peers and the TV cameras. So far, the GOP leadership has done little or nothing to bring this about, as if Bobby Kennedy operated in some privileged sanctuary. It will be interesting to see whether or not the Senate minority leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen—or such prestigious Republicans as Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.)—will take the floor to urge a careful look at a member of the world's most exclusive club.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

(Written in 1917 by Wm. Tyler Page)

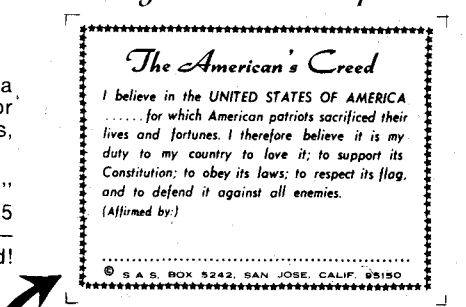
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Available now—for the first time—on a beautiful red, white and blue stamp! For use on your envelopes, letters, packages, postcards, etc.

Conduct a "Personal Patriotic Campaign" for pennies! 75 stamps for $1.00; 225 stamps for $2.50; 750 stamps for $5.00—all ppd. Prompt refund if not delighted! Order today from:

SAS PRODUCTIONS,
Dept.AAC3, Box 5242,
San Jose, California, 95150

ON A UNIQUE, NEW
"Signature Stamp"


The American's Creed
I believe in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ..... for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.
(Affirmed by:)
© S A S, BOX 5242, SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95150

(actual size)

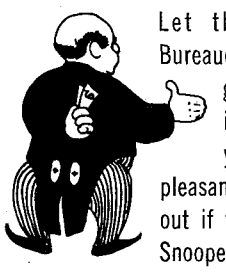
You sign it!

A BRAND NEW KIND OF GAME

A quick-action game . . . tests your skill against bureaucracy as well as competition . . . and plenty of fun whether you end up prosperous or bankrupt . . . and it doesn't take too much time to find out!

ADMINISTRATION

THE GAME THE ENTIRE NATION IS PLAYING!



Let the Administration Bureaucrat show you how government favoritisms can make your life more pleasant . . . but watch out if the Administration Snooper catches you!

Administration is a full color, high quality board game in which the elements of skill and chance are cleverly combined to show the effects of a controlled economy on business and industry. The game makes an excellent gift for teens or adults.

1 game $5.98
2-10 games ..... $4.98 each
11-20 games ..... $3.98 each
Write for club fund-raising rates.

ADMINISTRATION CO.
2910 CENTENARY, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Ship _____ Games @ $_____ each.
Enclosed is check for $_____ to cover game, postage and handling.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
10-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ten Reasons for Opposing the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Consular Treaty

By DR. LEV E. DOBRIANSKY

There are 10 solid reasons why the U.S. Senate should emphatically not ratify the U.S.-USSR Consular Treaty which the Committee on Foreign Relations reported out favorably last August. Most of these reasons were scarcely touched upon in the somewhat superficial public discussion that was precipitated by the committee's sudden action. This condition, however, should be no cause for wonderment. Since the signing of this second treaty of Moscow on June 1, 1964, every attempt has been made to keep the convention out of the arena of public discussion as much as possible.

The 10 reasons:

1. No Public Hearings

Viewing this whole development in all its aspects, any objective observer would have to conclude that the deliberate attempt to preclude open, public hearings on the issue is cause enough for the rejection of the convention. Every significant treaty requiring Senate ratification has been accorded this normal, democratic procedure so that legislators may weigh the various arguments surrounding it.

Those who claim that the consular pact is an ordinary and insignificant treaty are either unaware of its basic significance and thus would profit from such hearings or employ this contention to abet the possibility of a blind ratification. By all evidence the proponents of the pact have displayed a morbid fear of public hearings and wide discussion on the issue.

The evidence also shows quite clearly that an attempt was made toward the close of the last session of Congress to railroad the treaty through the Senate. Fortunately, the maneuver was thwarted by the alert action of numerous groups and individuals.

For example, in a press release the National Captive Nations Committee called for "open and frank public hearings" on the convention and protested against "the maneuver of ramming this ill-advised and harmful treaty down the throats of our people without fair and open hearings." Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.) performed an invaluable service in his persistent charges against the railroading of this treaty.

Not to have the maneuver appear too crude and arbitrary, the committee heard testimony from Secretary of State Dean Rusk and several State Department associates. The committee print that followed contains all the marks of swift maneuver and haphazard publication.

For example, ... the dialogue between the chairman and Sen. Hickenlooper makes for absorbing reading. In his opening statement Sen. Fulbright lets the cat out of the bag by stating "The committee met in executive session July 20, 1965, to consider the convention and *decided* at that time to take it up formally and submit it to the Senate for its advice and consent."

Sen. Hickenlooper follows by stating, "I want to correct a misunderstanding. I understood you to say in the opening statement that the committee had decided to submit this to the Senate for confirmation." Contrary to his opening statement, the chairman covers himself by replying "The committee would have to vote on it after we have had *committee hearings.*"

Then, in the print, the dialogue is interrupted by the insertion of the President's message and the convention itself, and 15 pages later Sen. Fulbright further contradicts his original, plain statement by saying "We had decided to proceed with hearings if the committee so voted. That is what I meant to say." His words scarcely reveal such meaning.

Despite much talk about hearings at this point, only one staged hearing was held. Secretary Rusk was heard on points emphasizing the protection Americans in the USSR would receive, the little difference between this treaty and other consular conventions, the risks of espionage we have to assume in our open society, the inadequacies of our embassy in Moscow, the need for normalizing relations, mutual understanding, the improvement of communications, and other equally vague generalities.

As the writer stated in a letter criticizing one of our papers, "by virtue of his antiquated and misleading conceptions of the Soviet Union, which even the late Adlai E. Stevenson tactfully repudiated in November 1961, Secretary Rusk can scarcely be regarded as the sole, adequate witness." These salient points in the Rusk testimony will be answered in the remaining reasons against the ratification of the treaty.

How much of all this was pitifully misinterpreted can be gleaned from this statement of a senator supporting a blind ratification of the pact: "Those writers are ignorant of the fact that hearings were held." The official publication of the committee is accurately titled *Hearing*, but the senator insists hearings, governmental or public, were held. He also believes the treaty is with Russia.

Dr. Dobriansky is a professor at Georgetown University in Washington. This article is taken from a paper he prepared for the National Captive Nations Committee of which he is chairman.

Moreover, some verbal legerdemain was detected in the distinction drawn between the treaty and the actual opening of consulates. According to the State Department, one shouldn't be too concerned with the treaty because "the question of opening consulates . . . will be the subject of separate negotiations." Why then all these pressure tactics concerning the treaty's ratification?

Actually, the formal and legal basis provided by the treaty is most essential to the question of opening consulates. It is also worthwhile to note the haste on the part of the department in exacting appropriations from Congress for a consulate in Leningrad with several $500 water coolers, extra bedrooms for single girl secretaries and what have you.

Again, this first reason is reason enough to justify a rejection of the treaty. Its proponents apparently fear a full and open examination of it in the public forum. Without open, public hearings, a ratification of the pact would be an arbitrary and blind one. The democratic staging of such hearings would necessitate thoughtful consideration for the nine remaining reasons.

2. Diplomatic Affirmation of Moscow's Inner Empire

The second reason for rejecting the treaty is that it constitutes a diplomatic affirmation, a stamp of approval and acceptance of Moscow's inner empire.

I'm aware of the fact that most Americans cling to the myth that the Soviet Union is Russia, that the USSR is a country like ours; indeed, that this inner empire of many nations is a nation like ours. One superficial account of last August's episode misleads readers in this fashion: "If ratified, it would be the first bilateral treaty between the two nations." We can allow for such ignorance in an ordinary newspaper article, but for our leaders of state to believe that the USSR is a nation is plainly unpardonable.

If we should ever lose the cold war, it would be basically because of this fundamental gap in our understanding of the USSR as an empire-state, a prison house of many captive nations, the inner and basic sphere of the present Soviet Russian Empire. Despite other objectives and purposes, both Napoleon and Hitler lost hot wars in this area of Eastern Europe because of substantially the same gap in understanding.

The treaty is founded on the mythical conception that the USSR is a nation-state comparable in character to ours. American consulates in any of the non-Russian nations in the USSR would tangibly reinforce this myth, needlessly abet Russian policies aimed at unifying this primary imperium, and thus nullify any leverage for peace we may have in at least recognizing the freedom goals of the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR.

In the past 45 years the United States has committed many shortsighted errors bolstering and strengthening this inner empire of Soviet Russia. Ratification of this treaty would add another chapter to this sordid record.

In a letter to Sen. Fulbright, the writer emphasized this point when he stated, "a blind ratification of the Convention would form another chapter in our long, inept dealings with the Russians and expose us to the charge of being a nation of hypocrites when the President and others proclaim our 'devotion to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty.'

This treaty is a confirmation of Russia's imperio-colonialism within the USSR and further evidence of our diplomatic ineptitude in the cold war, not to say our grave lack of understanding of America's prime enemy."

Before taking action on the treaty it would profit each senator to read a recent official study prepared for one of the Senate's own committees on the empire within the USSR. "Western scholars of Soviet affairs," it observes, "agree on the imperial-colonial character of the USSR." (*The Soviet Empire,* Committee on the Judiciary, 1965, p. 166).

This reason for not ratifying the treaty is basic to all others. It hinges on the most fundamental issue of the contemporary struggle—Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism versus freedom and national independence.

It offers us another opportunity to fill in the gap of American understanding of the USSR. The first was Congress' Captive Nations Week Resolution (Public Law 86-90) in 1959, which for the first time recognized the freedom aspirations of all the captive non-Russian nations in the USSR. Ratification of the treaty would contradict the very essence and spirit of the resolution.

Also, Secretary Rusk and others argue that the treaty would improve communications between the two "countries." Aside from the rudimentary fact that it is hardly within the purview of consular activity to communicate or negotiate between countries, what improvement in communications could be achieved between the United States and the many nations in the USSR under a treaty which slights and ignores the presence of all but one of these nations? To our own detriment, the very opposite would be achieved.

3. Legal Invalidities

A third substantial reason for rejecting the treaty is its numerous legal invalidities. If some of our lawmakers in the Senate still find the second reason difficult to grasp at this point, surely the legal contradictions and invalidities of the pact would fall more readily within their immediate attention.

In a court of law any patent misrepresentation of parties to a contract or blatant contradictions to fact would be sufficient to throw the case out of court. The consular treaty is pitted exactly in this situation.

Throughout the text of the treaty one reads about "a national of the sending state." This makes sense in the case of the United States, a citizen of a nation generally called about the world "an American." Who is the national of the Soviet Union? A Russian, Lithuanian, Georgian and so forth? If language and words have any meaning, a "national" is an individual member of a given nation.

On the impregnable basis of all evidence provided by Moscow itself, the Soviet Union is no nation but rather a so-called union of many nations. Legally, there is no such animal as a "Soviet national" other than a fictional image in the minds of some who wallow in the myths of the USSR being a nation or anyone in the USSR—worse still "Russia"—being a "Soviet," which is a council of workers and peasants.

Clearly, if some can extricate themselves from the unreasoned, semantic mess indicated here, they would begin to see that the convention contradicts the very essence of the USSR constitution, which though largely semantic is nonetheless a nominal compromise with the non-Russian nations in the USSR. By this kind of misrepresentative language the pact violates also the authenticity of every official map of the USSR and contradicts reams of official Moscow pronouncements on the multi-national composition of the USSR.

Mr. Rusk and others vaguely argue that the pact would abet "mutual understanding." With whom? The imperio-colonialists in Moscow? What of the various nations and peoples in the USSR? How would all these allowed perversions and open risks mould our bonds of mutual understanding with them? In the long run, they will prevail, not the ruling Russian totalitarians.

4. American Assist to Russification

The fourth objection to the treaty is that its provisions engender an American assist to Russification within and outside the USSR. The provision in the pact for the use of the Russian language to process the fictitious Soviet national is in every sense an inadvertent assist to the well-known Russification policies of Moscow.

In effect, here too we would be buttressing Moscow's colonialist policy of enforcing the use of the captor's language among the non-Russian nations in the USSR.

Here, too, before he casts his vote on the treaty it would do well for each senator to scan another recent congressional study on cultural Russification and linguacide in the USSR. ("Nations, Peoples, and Countries in the USSR," Study of Population and Immigration Problems, House Committee on the Judiciary, 1964).

Do we want to be placed in the position of confirming and abetting this vicious genocidal tendency further? It is bad enough that functional necessity compels us to accede to it on the ambassadorial level, though this could be rectified, too, by a diplomatic alternative of a more realistic nature.

With a premium on verbal generality Mr. Rusk and others argue for the treaty because it would "normalize relations." What are they seeking to normalize? The inner Soviet Russian Empire, Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism, or Moscow's Russification policies? The treaty would abnormally relate us to these ugly phenomena in the seeming position of even accepting them as "normal."

What is most curious is that those who talk loudly today about "the liquidation of the Communist monolith," "growing nationalism in Eastern Europe," "a world of diversity," and "good Communists and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bad ones" are normally those who, for whatever reasons, stop at the borders of the USSR, the determining inner empire itself, with these supposedly new notions.

5. Very Different Diplomatic Immunity

The preceding three reasons for non-ratification of the pact received far less attention last August than the next two. Yet in the broader context of understanding the contemporary struggle, its prime sources of tension and long-run dangers to world peace, they carry greater weight than the next two objections, which by themselves, of course, are adequate to justify non-ratification.

Contrary to the baseless contention that this consular convention is no different from other conventions, the pact is very different not only in its relation to our prime enemy in the cold war but also in its incredible provision of diplomatic immunity to consular personnel for all crimes, including espionage.

It is sad enough that the treaty's assumptions and contents seriously depreciate our general political posture as a democratic free world leader, but this provision is an open invitation to Red subversion of our nation. Every other existing convention grants immunity only from punishment for misdemeanors. The reader can now understand why I entitled an article on this subject "The Second Treaty of Moscow." The pact was made to order—in Moscow. Even our allies don't enjoy this unprecedented consular privilege.

In view of the concentrated discussion on this point last August, it is unnecessary to belabor it further. Mr. Leonard C. Meeker, the State Department's legal adviser, admitted in unqualified terms that this immunity from criminal jurisdiction "is not present in other consular conventions to the same extent."

Mr. Meeker, who is under the illusion that some "Soviet national" animal exists, tried to moderate the immunity provision by pointing out that it "will extend only to those consular officers and employes who are agreed to by the two governments." As though in actual practice this would make any significant difference.

The views expressed by opponents to the treaty in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are quite firm on this immunity provision. Publicized discussion of the point led many to the conclusion which Sen. Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.) put in these words: "It is this last section that is inimical to the best interests of the United States. It is the last section that clearly indicates that this convention was negotiated by the Soviets, not as a bilateral pact for improving Soviet-American relations, but as a cold war maneuver to enhance and expand the intelligence gathering network of the USSR."

Mr. Rusk and others argue that the treaty would offer greater protection for Americans touring and visiting in the USSR. This protection argument, covering some 12,000 Americans annually, is supposed to counter-balance the lapse in it as concerns the immunity provision. Much is made of the notification and access provisions regarding arrests.

Actually, this so-called Russian concession should have been demanded long ago on the purely ambassadorial level, and should be so demanded on the simple principle of reciprocity.

USSR representatives and tourists are accorded the privileges and benefits of our democratic criminal code; pure reciprocal relations would demand the same for our people. To hook the notification and access provisions as a notable Russian "concession" to the consular treaty indicates that our negotiators had already walked into the bear trap. It is as much a concession as a thief giving up stolen property.

6. Intensified Political Warfare in the U.S.

Espionage was the leading word for the next popular objection to the treaty last August. Our FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, was quoted at length in support of this criticism. In earlier testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Hoover had emphasized that USSR "consulates in many parts of the country . . . will make our work more difficult."

A later statement by him stressed the following: "One Soviet intelligence officer in commenting on the agreement spoke of the wonderful opportunity this presented his service and that it would enable the Soviets to enhance their intelligence operations."

So effective were these points that the President subsequently issued a directive to officials to support Administration policies, aiming it particularly at Hoover.

It is certainly no strain on one's imagination to envisage the expanded opportunities for Soviet Russian espionage with consulates ranging cross-country from New York to Chicago and San Francisco.

However, considering the huge spy apparatus now maintained by Moscow in this country, one can rationally allow for only a relatively small increase in over-all effectiveness with the presence of consulates. The economic law of diminishing returns applies in this field as in others. Doubtless the establishment of consulates would make Hoover's work more difficult, but it is doubtful that the condition as concerns espionage activity would be unmanageable. Moreover, as I argued elsewhere, spying is a two-way street.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., like all other Red outposts abroad, is a headquarters for intelligence activities.

On the other hand, since alternatives for different diplomatic arrangements exist, there is no reason whatsoever to accommodate the Russians in this risky respect.

Especially is this so when a broader view is taken of Soviet Russian activity in this country. The problem entails more than just espionage. It can best be described as one of intensified political warfare, signs of which have already appeared in civil rights riots, campus agitation, peace demonstrations, overt USSR embassy propaganda on the Watts riot, and a variety of actions striking against civil and political authority.

Strategically situated consulates would not only be additional spy nests but also active sources of conspiracy, propaganda, blackmail and intimidation against those with relatives in the Red empire, and media for undermining ethnic and other anti-Communist groups. With the type of immunity offered them, they should make bold efforts along these lines.

Mr. Rusk and others talk glibly about our "open society" and the espionage risks we have to take. They fail to see the broader problem involved here, with long-range ramifications extending to our actions in Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic and almost everywhere else.

Regarding espionage solely, a more naive observation by the secretary cannot be found than when he testified, "I do hope that the Convention will reduce misunderstandings and particularly be of assistance in not letting private citizens, tourists, businessmen, exchange people, and others get caught up in the atmosphere in which this other type of problem arises."

Projected into the future, this type of uncritical thinking would virtually guarantee the closing of our open society.

7. Basis for Increased Agitation in Latin America

The seventh reason for non-ratification is that a Senate confirmation of this treaty would open up a Pandora's box of Soviet Russian pressure against every free government in Latin America.

The immediate objective would be similar consular conventions; the ultimate objective would be a really intensified political warfare in the area. This at a time when many of our own officials have been warning us to expect stepped-up Red subversion throughout the continent!

Strangely enough, this reason against ratification was scarcely brought up in the August discussion. Few even knew that as of now no USSR consulates exist in the Western Hemisphere. In a cogent rebuttal to a newspaper editorial, Congressman Derwinski stated the case eloquently:

"Acquiescence of the United States to Soviet consulates would set an obvious precedent that would soon find the Communist rulers of Moscow spreading their influence in Latin America by means of consular activities. What Latin American government could refuse the request for a consulate after the leader of the free world has extended this benefit to the rulers of the Kremlin?"

Need more be said on this point of consular proliferation for extended Red subversion in the Western Hemisphere? The ratification of the treaty would create a solid basis for intensified Russian political warfare in Latin America. As in the area of trade with the Red Empire, our lack of firm and consistent policy will be another government rationalization for its actions under pressure.

8. Trade Wedge

Another reason for not ratifying the pact is the obvious use made of this treaty as a diplomatic wedge to liberalize and increase trade with the Soviet Union and the Red empire in general.

Time and time again in his testimony Mr. Rusk spoke of the prospect of "increasing trade between our two countries." At times it appears this argument of dollars and cents carried more weight with him than the argument of humane protection for Americans in the USSR.

The issue of increased trade with the USSR and the Red empire is a controversial problem in and of itself. This writer has pointed out in testimony and in emphatic terms that any such liberalized trade would not be the first time the United States has contributed myopically to the economic strengthening of the Soviet Russian Empire—always, of course, in the interests of "peace," "normal relations," "relaxation of tensions" and other self-legitimations.

Up to now those seeking such East-West trade have been careful to distinguish between our trading more liberally with the captive states in Central Europe and that with the USSR. The former is supposed to unlatch these Red totalitarian states from the chains of Russian domination, though for years Moscow itself has pursued the empire policy of division of national labor.

Now, curiously enough, we see Secretary Rusk injecting the trade issue into this consular one with evident abandon of the distinction mentioned above.

Our fighting men in South Viet Nam should take great comfort in this switch since economic-trade support of the USSR should in turn bolster Moscow's support of Hanoi for an even more challenging conflict in that area.

This tactic of arguing for the treaty on the basis of trade prospects which in turn would facilitate the economic means of Moscow's global cold war operations against our interests is a gem of policy-making fragmentism. It's cause enough to reject the treaty as a trade wedge.

9. Most-Favored Nation Sieve

As in the area of trade with the Red empire, the most-favored-nation sieve exists in consular agreements. This ninth reason for not ratifying the treaty was emphasized by several scrutinizing senators who wisely oppose the extension of the immunity privilege of 27 other nations and states, including Yugoslavia and Rumania.

As they pointed out, as many as 400 consular personnel would be eligible under the treaty and their covering conventions with the most-favored-nation clause for immunity from prosecution for all crimes.

On this point Secretary Rusk affirmed that "others would have the right to raise with us establishing various privileges, but only on a basis of reciprocity." It is interesting that this concern for reciprocity shows itself here but not with the protection of American citizens in the USSR on the ambassadorial or full diplomatic level.

With this sieve the risks mentioned earlier become all the more magnified. Also, Red governments with no consular agreements at present would seek the inclusion of the most-favored-nation clause in any future conventions.

10. Baltic Dilemma

A final reason for non-ratification bears on the Baltic dilemma to which the treaty exposes us. This reason is logically a derivative of the second reason we considered, as well as being based on an act of U.S. policy.

The United States does not recognize the forced incorporation of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia in the USSR. Yet despite the silent treatment proferred by the State Department's legal counsel, any consular activity in these republics cannot but in practice and in time constitute *de facto* recognition.

With the allowable establishment of consular districts there, this condition would become crystal clear. At least Secretary Rusk admitted, "We do have a bit of a dilemma there, senator."

In conclusion, there are many dilemmas, contradictions and risks posed by this consular convention. From Moscow's viewpoint, as an instrument of the cold war it is fraught with innumerable advantages—imperial legitimacy, propaganda, legacies, political warfare penetrations, espionage and so forth.

Our viewpoint is already so beclouded that many cannot see a real diplomatic alternative to this disadvantageous arrangement which would satisfy most of the reasons given for ratification of the convention, including the inadequacy of our embassy in Moscow, and yet realize a substantial net advantage.

Before alternatives can be examined, the treaty itself should be subjected to full, critical examination. This has not as yet been done. The question is a simple one: blind ratification or open public hearings?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'Dept. of Economic Resources'

Secret Treasury Task Force Works on Labor-Commerce Merger

By VICTOR RIESEL

There is a secrecy gap inside the government which has left even President Johnson outside the pale of information on a matter now agitating some mighty influential men.

There is a secret task force—five-man, of course—working deep inside the Treasury Department on charts for the remaking of presidential operations—namely, the merger of the Labor and Commerce Departments into something awesomely and confidentially called "the Department of Economic Resources."

The President certainly could ask the anonymous fellows for a progress report, but he prefers waiting for a completed blueprint for a gargantuan department whose "minister" easily could run second to himself in peacetime.

Any man who could bring labor and capital together at a summit conference for permanent peace would automatically become a favorite son at national political nominating conventions.

Under Secretary of Labor James Reynolds is active in the behind-the-scenes effort to merge the Commerce and Labor Departments.

So, despite the anonymity, the secret task force is making major history. Its anonymous chairman is Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget Charles J. Zwick, and on one hand he has the omnipresent Under Secretary of Labor Jim Reynolds, and on the other Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology J. Herbert Holloman.

Until these men and their colleagues submit their blueprint for the remaking of the bread, butter and profits departments of the government, no force will really blast it or praise it.

For the first time AFL-CIO President George Meany truly can't promise the President that he can deliver labor's support. The union chiefs don't know what they're being asked to support.

Though the public little realizes it, billions of dollars are involved. Also, powerful investigatory agencies with sometimes painful police powers.

There is, for example, the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act—which guarantees a minimum wage, overtime pay, etc. Last year, the Labor Department won over $90 million for 430,000 workers on charges they were underpaid by employers. Now labor people want to know who will control this investigatory division and where will it fit into the proposed department.

Furthermore, the new minimum wage standard now adds nine million new workers to the 27 million already covered by the law. This puts 36 million employes under the Labor Department's protection. It increases the number of businesses by 60 per cent by including hundreds of thousands of firms in the hotel, motel, nursing home, construction, laundry, cleaning, farm and restaurant fields.

There are policy-making divisions in the Labor Department which rarely are conversation pieces at Saturday night soirees—but billions are involved in wages and construction costs.

There is, for example, the Bacon-Davis law and the Walsh-Healey Act involving prevailing wage patterns and apprentice training. The labor leaders want to know what will happen to these powers and who will wield them.

No provincial matter this. Policies set under these laws affect the construction of everything from nuclear silos to church steeples, homes and schools, roads and airports.

There is the traumatic matter of the all-seeing Bureau of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports and its compliance division. Many a powerful labor leader hates it—and these are the men who will set policy when labor's Executive Council meets in its midwinter session at Bal Harbour, Fla., to work out a reply to the President's suggestion for the departmental merger.

They want some guarantees. They will tell Mr. Meany and he will tell the President. Then, when Mr. Johnson sees the blueprint for action, he'll tell the labor chiefs whether he can—or wants to—guarantee them anything.

(Copyright 1967, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

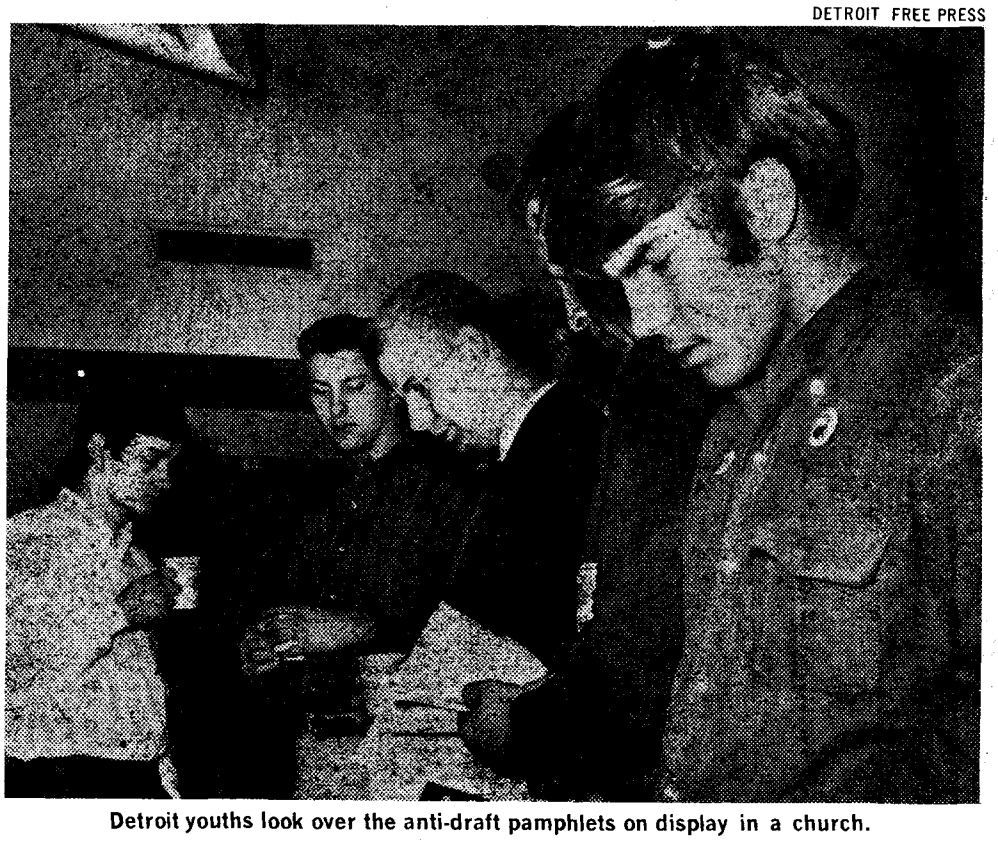
WHAT DISCRIMINATION?—On the very day Adam Clayton Powell was denied his seat, columnist James J. Kilpatrick points out, Capitol police deliberately condoned violation of Public Law 570 of the 79th Congress. "This act flatly forbids assemblages or demonstrations of any sort on Capitol grounds, but hundreds of Powell's fanatic followers were permitted to swarm on the steps of the House itself. No such privilege has been granted in the past to veterans, oldsters, labor unions or peaceniks; but such is the excessive solicitude accorded to any bullhorn voice in the name of 'civil rights' that Powell's demonstrators were given special favor. Double standard? Yes, but not what Powell's people have in mind."

□ □ □

ADAer ON GOP TICKET—ADA wheelhorse Arlen Specter will be the Republican nominee for mayor of Philadelphia later this year. Until last year Specter was a registered Democrat. He ran, while still a Democrat, for Philadelphia district attorney on the GOP ticket in 1965. He was elected and only then changed his registration to the GOP.

Brandon Hall
School of Tutoring
EXCLUSIVELY INDIVIDUAL CLASSES
Complete High School Curriculum
Preparation for All Schools and Colleges
SPECIALIZING IN HIGH I.Q.
Continuous Sessions and Enrollments
Spalding Drive Grades 8-13
Dunwoody IO, Ga. GLendale 7-2963

DETROIT FREE PRESS



Detroit youths look over the anti-draft pamphlets on display in a church.

Detroit Clergymen Back Draft 'Counseling' Center

A group of leftist clergymen in Detroit who oppose American participation in the war in Viet Nam have taken the lead in setting up a center to counsel young men of draft age on the ways and means of avoiding military service.

The Rev. David Gracie, an Episcopal priest who is a prime mover in the counseling service, claims that the young men are not urged to dodge the draft; they are only counseled on "thinking through the alternatives [to the draft] and arriving at the best choice—without any predisposition on our part to tell them what to do." This claim of neutrality is somewhat difficult to accept.

The counseling service is an outgrowth of a day-long seminar held in early January to discuss legal and "extra-legal" alternatives to fighting in South Viet Nam. The conference was organized by Rev. Gracie, a leader in the local ad hoc committee of Citizens for Peace in Viet Nam and was sponsored by the Citizens Group and the Detroit Central Methodist Commission on Social Concerns.

Realizing it is a federal offense to advocate avoiding the draft, Rev. Gracie claims no recommendations were made at the conference and that the young men who attended were told "what choices are open to them and what will happen to them as a result of those choices." It was evident from the nature of the speeches and speakers, and the topics discussed, however, that the conference—and its successor counseling service—is most suited for those who violently oppose the war.

The conference's first speaker was a young Detroit civil rights and anti-Viet Nam militant, Frank Joyce, who declared:

"The war is a racist war. It is a war with racial implications in every aspect of its existence. It finds a disproportionately large share of American Negroes dying in behalf of the most affluent society the world has known."

Other speakers included James Lafferty, executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, an identified Communist front group, and Daniel R. Wood, a member of the anti-Viet Nam Student Committee on the Draft.

The two aspects of draft evasion most examined by the conference, and those which will be used in the counseling service, were conscientious objection and non co-operation; at the conference possible jail sentences and flight from the country were also considered as means of dodging the draft.

Despite Rev. Gracie's protests that the conference was not a seminar to create opposition to the war in Viet Nam, at the end of the day some 50 young men felt strongly enough moved by the proceedings to take a pledge not to fight in Viet Nam.

□ □ □

$2.6 BILLION TO U.N.—Beleaguered U.S. taxpayers have poured more than $2.6 billion into the United Nations in the past 20 years, figures released recently disclose. This amounts to 45 per cent of the entire budget of the world body and its myriad agencies. But some international ventures have cost American taxpayers even more, however. During 1966, for instance, the United States picked up 70 per cent of the tab for the Palestinian refugee program, and 100 per cent for Viet Nam projects.

□ □ □

WRITERS

N. Y. publisher wants books on all subjects, fiction, nonfiction. No fee for professional opinion. FREE: Brochures that show how your book can be published, publicized, sold; tips and article reprints on writing, publishing, contracts. Write Dept. 70 B
EXPOSITION 386 Park Ave. So., N.Y. 16

DON'T ARGUE
about today's "mess"

Do it the easy, effective way. Hand 'em a little card. It will give them a chuckle as it also gives them an "injection." Send name, address. $1. and this ad to 'Tain't Funny but True, Drawer 72, Whittier, Calif. 90608. for AN ASSORTMENT OF THESE CLEVER (that's why they're effective) LITTLE CARDS.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
(Our Cursed Heritage)
The most fantastic and unbelievable fraud in history. The President and Congress are tools in this giant swindle. Startling facts never before revealed. $1 per copy. Order from — H. S. KENAN
1607 South Pond Street
Ocala, Florida 32670
QUANTITY PRICES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kerr's Gone, But His Damage Remains

From the Santa Monica (Calif.) *Evening Outlook*

Dr. Clark Kerr is gone from the University of California, and now it is time for the regents, the Academic Council, the academic senates of the various campuses, the administrators and the students to set to work repairing the vast damage he did.

In the nine years that he was president, the university went through unprecedented growth and expansion, and attracted outstanding professors to its far-flung campuses. But Kerr was no more responsible for this than former Gov. Brown was for the state's growth in the same years.

Both were inevitable historical developments based on California's wealth and physical benevolence. In the case of the university, the growth was spurred by the traditional generosity and responsiveness of the taxpayers and legislators to higher education in the state– and to their confidence in the university developed during the fine administration of Dr. Kerr's predecessor, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul.

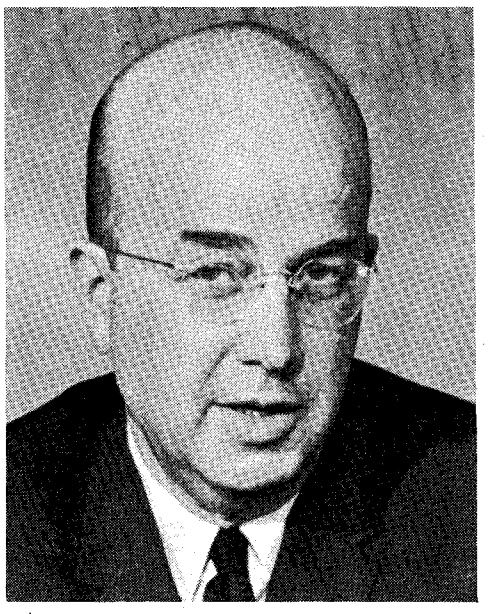
No, Dr. Kerr should not be remembered as the architect of the university's growth, for he wasn't. He should be remembered, rather, as the architect of its internal deterioration, decay and devisiveness. For it was during his administration that the university's Berkeley campus became the greatest concentration of Communists and ultra-leftists in the nation.

It was during his tenure as president that:

- The university's security system was abolished and longtime Communist associates hired as professors;
- The Free Speech Movement, under the guidance of Communists and ultra-leftists, erupted and some 800 students and nonstudents seized Sproul Hall;
- A policy of buying peace on the campuses through appeasement with the activitists was instituted;
- The Vietnam Day Committee staged massive protests originating on the campus at Berkeley;
- The state and nation were treated to the spectacle of a university opening its doors to a national "Black Power" rally.

Knowledgeable readers will realize that the regents had no alternative but to fire Dr. Kerr when he challenged them. Two years ago, shortly after the Filthy Speech Movement, they had tried to make him resign for the good of the university and, when he refused, considered firing him, only to be stopped by the political intervention of Gov. Brown.

This time, Dr. Kerr realized, with the insight of a master politician, that the hour for him to force the regents' hand had again arrived.



Ex-President Clark Kerr of the University of California told a recent news conference that a university "should observe truth and not political partisanship."

He told two of the regents that the board should "face up to the issue of Dr. Clark Kerr"—that is, show their support for him or fire him. He knew that he was putting the board in a most embarrassing position: If they fired him, the academic world and a large segment of the general public would believe the regents had surrendered to Gov. Reagan. If they supported him, he would be justified in doing all he could to undermine the Reagan administration's tuition and budget cut proposals. He had every reason to believe he would win this gamble—the regents, after all, had caved in before.

But this time, to their great credit, they didn't. Knowing full well the repercussions of their action, they did their duty for the good of the university and the state.

In no way can Kerr's firing be construed as a partisan vote influenced by Gov. Reagan. Of the 14 regents appointed by former Governors Brown and Knight, nine voted for dismissal. Of the eight others voting, five voted for dismissal, resulting in the 14-8 vote for firing. Reagan has yet to make a 16-year board appointment.

In demanding the vote, Kerr acted without responsibility. His ouster has thrown the university into a new crisis, but one from which it will emerge a better institution than what it has been under Dr. Kerr.

□ □ □

LABOR LOVES LYNDON—Despite obvious dissatisfaction over LBJ and the "Great Society" demonstrated by the labor rank and file in the election of such Republicans—all labeled "anti-labor" by union leaders—as Ronald Reagan, Robert Griffin and Charles Percy in 1966, George Meany is still in President Johnson's pocket. Completely ignoring the heavy rank-and-file vote which assisted Reagan, Griffin, Percy and other GOP standard-bearers, Meany claimed after a January 26 tete-a-tete with the President at the White House that LBJ's stock with organized labor is "quite high." Such statements by labor's leadership confirm suspicions that organized labor is as firmly committed to the Democrats as ever.

Financing College Education

Diplomas mean higher income. Why shouldn't each student pay his own way—on the installment basis if necessary?

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

The big dust-up at the University of California that resulted in the bouncing of President Clark Kerr undoubtedly had its origins in the ferments last year on the Berkeley campus.

The overwhelming majority of Californians were fed up to here by Mario Savio and Bettina Aptheker and by assorted Communists, LSD-pushers, pot-smokers, free love champions and dirty sign wavers who flew over from San Francisco's beatnik bat-roosts and found a university administration utterly incapable of reaching any reasonable definition of "academic freedom."

But what tore it finally was Gov. Ronald Reagan's insistence that California's higher education budget be cut 20 per cent, part of the difference to be made up by imposing tuition fees for the first time, amounting to $400 a year. The fees, it was estimated, would bring in $30 million a year, of which $10 million could be set aside for scholarships for needy students.

President Kerr reacted emotionally by embargoing all new admissions. The knee-jerks of the Liberal Establishment were both predictable and violent. A Republican governor was out to limit education to the rich and well-born. America's academic hierarchy, which rushed to Kerr's aid last fall by declaring California's university system the finest in the country, denounced Reagan for dismantling it.

It is a sad fact of human physiology that the vocal cords can operate in high gear while the brain is in neutral, and this is as true of intellectuals as the rest of us. Gov. Reagan faces a $400-million state deficit next year, and the cost of operating California's state-owned colleges and universities runs at just about that figure.

In the days when a state university consisted of Old Main, 10 starving professors and a small telescope, it wasn't much of a burden to the taxpayers. Today, public higher education is a tremendous load. Young America has a tapeworm appetite for diplomas—and quite rightly. In the technology bursting upon us higher education of a broad spectrum of our young is not only necessary for their own welfare, but for the needs of that technology, and even for national survival.

The question is simply this: How much of the cost of that education should be borne by the beneficiaries or their parents, and how much by the general public, including those who can never hope to share directly in these benefits?

Besides its intellectual blessings, a college education is a huge cash asset. Over a 45-year earning period it is estimated that the average college graduate makes about $200,000 more than the average high school graduate.

Should the Fresno truck driver and the Imperial Valley tomato-picker, who never saw a college classroom, be required to contribute additional tax money so that others can be educated free into salaries far above the laborer level?

Yet on the other hand, are expanded scholarships the best answer for putting through college those natively bright young Californians who couldn't chin Gov. Reagan's $400 annual tuition? A scholarship is, after all, a gift. Under the proposed plan, those who pay the tuition will subsidize those who can't. Is there another way?

After the firing of Clark Kerr, Communist Bettina Aptheker told a Berkeley rally, "We have to push Reagan right back to the wall. If we have to, we'll push him right through the wall."

There certainly is. Americans invented the installment plan. We buy houses, automobiles, television sets—even trips to Hawaii—with practically nothing down and payments later. Why not college educations? As a matter of fact, installment buying of college degrees makes far more economic sense than installment buying of anything else, for the paying ability of the degree-getter increases as the years go on.

Why shouldn't California, and every other state, calculate the per-student cost of higher education at every level? Considering necessary libraries, laboratory equipment and professors' salaries, the cost per semester should be cheapest in the junior colleges, most expensive in the graduate schools.

Let the state require students who can't pay tuition to sign notes, payable over a 10 or 15-year period beginning three years after graduation. Let these notes carry a scale of interest beginning at 6 and ending at 10 per cent, first to encourage early payment and, secondly, to compensate for inflation.

Finally, let it require insurance against early death or disability. The state would assign the policy to the assured on payment of the debt and any private company should be delighted to write it at rock-bottom rates because the policy holder would be inclined to use the same company for his future insurance build-up.

In short, there is no reason why college students have to be handed state subsidies. There is no reason why a student should buy $5,000 worth of instruction and a fair chance at $200,000 extra lifetime income for nothing, or why he should feel he has discharged his obligation to his alma mater by a $10 yearly gift to the alumni association.

Let the state undertake to educate all its willing brains. And let the brains repay the state out of the added dividends.

(Copyright 1967, General Features Corp.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bobby Buys a Brain Bank

Harvard Succumbs to Kennedy Family Pressure

University's new Institute of Politics provides good spot for pro-Bobby scholars to mark time until 1972 election

By TERRY CATCHPOLE

"Money moves in these times in mysterious ways its wonders to perform. There is no longer any reason for it to be openly corrupt or for those who accept it to be openly venal. It operates through bodies, whether foundations or trusts, whether endowments or grants, which are not only legal but respectable.

"When it is Kennedy money or Kennedy-controlled money which is involved, one would expect to find this new system of wealth working with both exceptional directness and exceptional subtlety. When one gets to Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., this is exactly what one finds.

"What follows is not the exposure of a scandal or a racket. It is the exposure of the way in which, under the most discreet and respectable legal arrangement, money today wields power, and wields it expertly and deliberately."

With these words, free-lance British journalist Henry Fairlie began an explosive article describing the financing, administration and staffing of the John F. Kennedy School of Government and its Institute of Politics at Harvard University.

While the attempts of the late President's family to alter the reporting of history have made worldwide headlines, their successes in seducing a university to establish an intellectual power base for a future Kennedy presidency went undetected until Fairlie's report.

Originally prepared for the *London Sunday Telegraph* and published in this country by the liberal Washington *Post,* Fairlie's piece described in meticulous detail how the Kennedys decided to "move in on Harvard" to set up "an apparently respectable body which is precisely organized to attract men out of the public service until they may, at a convenient time, be returned to it" as participants in "another Kennedy Administration."

Unassailable Facts

Fairlie's article was followed by an attempted rebuttal from Don K. Price, dean of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard; this communication to the press was followed in turn by a letter of reply from Fairlie with yet another terse comment over the signature of Richard Neustadt, the former presidential adviser who is now director of the Kennedy School's Institute of Politics.

Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.), or another member of the Kennedy family, must always sit on the controlling board of the new institute.

Through all this hot and heavy exchange certain facts remain pertinent and unassailable:

• Following President Kennedy's assassination, the Kennedy Library Corporation, incorporated to raise and spend funds collected in the late President's memory, decided to use some of this money as an endowment for Harvard's existing Graduate School of Administration. The "string attached" by the corporation was that Harvard rename the School of Administration the John F. Kennedy School of Government, in violation of Harvard's tradition of not naming buildings or schools after benefactors or graduates; the university acceded, however, and went to court to obtain permission to change its charter and rename the school.

• Once the name of the School of Administration had been changed, the Kennedy Library Corporation announced plans to create within the new JFK School of Government a wholly new body, the Institute of Politics, a sort of "think tank" to be staffed by prominent academicians who also have experience in political affairs in Washington. The condition Harvard had to accept before the Kennedy Library Corporation would endow the new institute was that it would be governed by an "advisory committee," of which one member must always be a member of the late President's immediate family. Again, Harvard accepted the condition, and Mrs. John F. Kennedy presently sits on the committee.

• With the renaming of the Kennedy School of Government and the creation of the institute within its walls, the endowment by the corporation proceeded: $3.5 million was given to the large School of Government, $10 million to the specialized Institute of Politics. "It is obvious then," wrote Fairlie in his original article, it is "in the institute that the Kennedy family—or, more formally, the Kennedy Library Corporation—is most interested."

• The motive behind this interest, as attested by the vast discrepancy in the endowments, is glimpsed when the staff of the institute is listed. From Prof. Richard Neustadt on down, this list is replete with men who are either former Kennedy advisers or, as Fairlie described them, "who are hoping to be employed by, and would be useful to, another Kennedy Administration. . . . Whether past members of the Kennedy circle, whether aspiring members of it, or whether men the Kennedys would like to attract into it, they are all potential members of any future Kennedy Administration."

Kennedy-Slanted Staff

This list includes such impressive names as Adam Yarmolinsky, the former deputy assistant secretary of defense under Secretary Robert S. McNamara, an extreme liberal who during his Washington heyday helped formulate the "War on Poverty" and offered vocal criticism of strong security laws.

Another is Daniel P. Moynihan, reportedly one of Sen. Robert Kennedy's "favorites" during his brother's Administration, a liberal one-time adviser to the poverty program who left Washington—allegedly at Bobby Kennedy's urging—to run unsuccessfully for the post of president of City Council in the New York City government.

Harvard changed the name of its School of Public Administration to the John F. Kennedy School of Government. This is the only school in the university named for a person.

Other names on the institute's staff connected with President Kennedy's Administration include Carl Kaysen, JFK's liberal disarmament adviser who is a "visiting fellow" at the institute, on leave from his position as director of Princeton's Institute of Advanced Study; Gar Alperovitz, former special assistant to the assistant secretary of state for International Organization Affairs; David Filvaroff, special assistant to then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy; Andreas Lowenfeld, deputy legal adviser in the State Department; John Wofford, staff assistant on the Community Action Program, Office of Economic Opportunity; Edwin O. Reischauer, Kennedy-appointed ambassador to Japan.

The remainder of the list consists of minor office-holders in the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, and others prominent in academic and government circles who, as Fairlie observes, "would be useful to another Kennedy Administration."

Included in Fairlie's story of how Harvard had forsaken its pursuit of truth and academic freedom to become a pawn for the Kennedys was the corresponding tale of how "very little of the money collected by the Kennedy Library Corporation [and spent on the school and institute] is actually Kennedy money."

A great deal of this money now controlled by the corporation has been collected from thousands of private, unsolicited donations from Americans wishing to contribute to a memorial honoring the late President; one memorable project along this line, encouraged by the Sunday supplement, *This Week,* urged children to "Work a Day for JFK," and send their earnings to the Memorial Library fund.

Some of the corporation's income is indeed going toward building the library at Harvard, but how many of those Americans, thinking they were contributing to an innocent-appearing library fund, realized their money and the interest income it was to accrue was also being spent on the creation of a "brain trust" for Bobby?

A portion of the Kennedy Corporation's $10-million contribution to the Institute of Politics—$2.5 million—came from the Ford Foundation, an autonomous, monolithic private foundation with close ties to the Kennedy family. These ties were recently cemented with the naming of McGeorge Bundy, one of JFK's closest confidants, as president of the Ford Foundation. (Fairlie erred in his original account by saying Bundy was head of the foundation when the grant to the institute was made; at the time, Henry Heald, a good friend of the Kennedy family, was still in charge of the Ford bankroll.)

Charges and Rebuttals

After carefully detailing the many and intricate arrangements involving the JFK School of Government and its Institute of Politics, Fairlie concluded his research by placing the entire story in the proper political and moral perspective:

"By means which are entirely legal and respectable and discreet, the Kennedys have established, with funds collected in memory of John F. Kennedy, a recruiting college. That valuable work may be done there is beside the point. It could have been done without the formal and informal connections which the Kennedys have insisted on retaining with the institute.

"If they did not insist on these connections for the purpose which seems apparent, one can only ask why the John F. Kennedy School of Government and the Kennedy Institute of Politics were not endowed in the simple manner which most donors have found adequate in the past."

Following the publication of Fairlie's story in the Washington *Post* on January 15, there came a reply two days later by Don K. Price, dean of the JFK School of Government; Fairlie's reply followed five days later, and a terse rejoinder by Prof. Neustadt appeared the same day.

"There are several things wrong with Mr. Fairlie's thesis, as I could have told him if he had bothered to talk to me," Price led off. "No one within the institute suggested that it would be worth my while to [talk with Price]." "His letter persuades me that they were right," Fairlie shot back. And so the tone of their exchange was established.

Dean Price's first point was that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"the initiative, with respect to the naming of the school for President Kennedy and the establishment within it of the Institute of Politics, came not from the Kennedy Library Corporation but from President Pusey of Harvard, acting on behalf of the Harvard Corporation [which governs the university]. President Pusey first proposed both of these moves."

Fairlie replied by asking "was $13 million disposed of in this lackadaisical way? . . . Was the first formal approach from President Pusey preceded by no other informal approaches (in both directions)? At this crucial stage, was no role played by those members of the Kennedy Library Corporation whom Prof. Neustadt so neatly described to me as 'Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and the family?' "

Perhaps a more effective rebuttal to Price's allegation that the initiative for the institute came from Harvard, not the Kennedys, is found in an ironic source: the newsletter of the Harvard Graduate Society for Advanced Study and Research. In a lengthy article headlined "The Kennedy Memorial at Harvard" in its Dec. 20, 1966, issue, the newsletter contained the following observations on the origins of the Institute of Politics:

"The general idea for an institute of politics as a meeting place for the worlds of politics and scholarship came out of conversations among friends of President Kennedy in the months following his assassination. . . . Two years ago, the Kennedy Library Corporation proposed the institute as a living memorial to the late President. . . ."

It would seem highly unlikely that an organ of Harvard University would fail to mention its own president if he had played a major part in the idea of creating the institute, as Dean Price alleges.

In attempted rebuttal of Fairlie's charge that Harvard "degraded itself" by accepting the Kennedys' condition that the name of the Graduate School of Administration be changed to honor JFK, Price confesses "It is, I admit, unusual for Harvard to name a school for an individual, but then it is unusual to have a Harvard graduate assassinated while serving as President of the United States."

Author Fairlie does not reply to this assertion, perhaps because of its inherently ridiculous contention. There were other Presidents of the United States who were graduates of Harvard University—both Adamses and both Roosevelts—men held in high esteem in some circles. Does Dean Price mean to say that had any or all of these men only died more dramatically—say by an assassin's bullet while still in office—they would have been honored by having a Harvard complex bear their name?

'Eastern Establishment'

Price inserts a minor point by claiming the gift from the Ford Foundation to the institute was only $2 million, rather than, as Fairlie had written, $2.5 million. Again, Fairlie does not comment, but the Harvard newsletter referred to above mentions "a Ford Foundation grant of $2.5 million" for building the institute.

The major point of contention in the Fairlie-Price exchange revolves around the journalist's assertion that the Kennedy family controls the Institute of Politics, using the institute's advisory committee (with its one member from JFK's family) and the staff of ex-Washingtonians to exercise this control.

"Each of 41 of the faculties and departments of Harvard has a visiting committee," writes Price, "and others—like the Institute of Politics—have less formal advisory committees. None of them is given authority of power. The governing authority of the school and the institute, under the Harvard Corporation, is the faculty of the school."

Not so, Fairlie responds: "During my second lengthy interview with Prof. Neustadt [director of the institute], I specifically asked him whether the Advisory Committee was the same as these visiting committees. He categorically denied that it was, in a number of lively phrases." According to Fairlie, Prof. Neustadt gave him four reasons "for the existence and composition of the Advisory Committee"; these were: (1) it was made up of "people who would help in raising funds at a future date"; (2) the committee "should be composed of people who would help to overcome the impression that the Institute of Politics was simply a Kennedy family venture"; (3) these people should "give the institute an 'establishment' appearance" (Fairlie says Neustadt used the phrase "Eastern establishment"); and (4) it "should be composed of people who would make it pleasant for Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. . . to spend a day with them," a reason Fairlie terms "outlandish."

None of these reasons, nor Price's equivocations, answer the basic question asked by Fairlie: why is there a Kennedy-controlled Advisory Committee* in the first place? "The simplest way of overcoming the impression that it [the institute] is a Kennedy family venture would have been to endow it in the straightforward manner in which other endowments have been made in the past," is Fairlie's succinct suggestion.

As to the issue of Kennedy control and influence through the staff of the institute, Dean Price's defense is elaborate, but superficial.

He points out that there are members of the staff who have served under Republican office holders—Presidents and otherwise—in addition to the Democrats, rejoicing that some institute professors "prefer one party and some another, but most are willing to work under either if given a chance to make good use of their knowledge and talents in programs in which they are interested."

Staffing an institution of this type—picking the men to make it work in accord with the founders' ideals—takes a great deal more sophistication and subtlety than does the administration or financing. Men have pasts, have recorded deeds and utterances, which can be traced and affixed to the proper person; neither money nor regulations have such histories or stigmas attached to them.

Naturally, if the Kennedy family intended to set up the institute as a "power base," they would not be so blatant as to select *only* former JFK advisers or known sympathizers to staff it. "It is not an unsophisticated venture," Fairlie replies to Price, "and one would expect to find good Republicans associated with it, lending it an air of respectability. There are." (Just how "good" their Republicanism is will be covered momentarily.) And *Time* magazine's coverage of the dispute observes of the staffing: "Sensitive to charges of partisanship, the institute has balanced its guest list with an eye to political realities."

What Fairlie did write was that the institute's staff was composed of "potential members of any future Kennedy Administration." Now, as Dean Price knows full well, it is impossible to say whether anyone will ever realize his potential or is indeed being thought of for a specific capacity. But in the case of the institute, why else would its directors go to such pains to lure a bright adviser from President Johnson's staff, Francis Bator, and have him ensconced in an environment dominated by Kennedy ideas and Kennedy men, and have the director of this environment (Prof. Neustadt) say that Bator will probably return to Washington in "about six years" (i.e., 1972), if it were not to attempt to develop a new recruit for the Kennedy army?

If such is the general background covering the attitudes among the men who run the Institute of Politics, Mr. Fairlie, in rebutting Dean Price's allegation of "nonpartisanship," delivers some solid examples of practical proof of the Kennedy domination.

Prof. Richard Neustadt is director of the Institute of Politics of the JFK School of Government at Harvard.

He begins his enumerated defense by stating that "while I was conducting my interviews at Harvard, I expressed to everyone my suspicion of the whole operation. Each of them, in fact, had the strongest incentive, during my questioning, to offer me the most articulate defense of the institute in reply." None was offered, and instead Fairlie received the following comments from members of the institute's staff:

- Prof. Neustadt said that while Mrs. Kennedy is the only family member officially connected with the institute—as a member of the Advisory Committee—"it is Sen. Robert Kennedy, as 'the head of the family,' who maintains an active interest in its operation."

- Prof. Moynihan told the visiting journalist that "some of the more difficult problems are taken to Sen. Robert Kennedy," though he has no formal connection with these "problems."

- Prof. Neustadt added to Moynihan's observation that Sen. Kennedy often "drops in" to see how things are going, and the secretariat of the institute told Fairlie that Sen. Edward Kennedy (who also has no formal ties to the institute) has been its dinner guest on two occasions.

- One of the most interesting comments picked up by Fairlie, perhaps, was Adam Yarmolinsky's description of what he called the "in-and-outers," those men who move from the academic to the political world and back again with regularity. Fairlie paraphrases Yarmolinsky's comments on the ways of "in-and-outers" in these words:

"One of the purposes of the institute, therefore, is to provide for them when they become restless in Washington. If this is not a euphemistic way of saying that the institute has the opportunity to attract those who have become restless with one Administration, and provide for them until they are prepared to return to another, then I am losing my sensitivity to the nuances of 'establishments.' "**

Apparently unknown to Fairlie was a speech made by Prof. Neustadt in announcing the staff of the institute, referring to these same "in-and-outers" and tending to confirm Fairlie's suspicion that the institute's directors intended to provide an ivory tower haven for those not at the moment working for some Administration or other.

Emphasis on Executive

Saying the "in-and-outers" are "among the most important links in our political system between the realm of study and the world of action," Neustadt says "this makes them of special interest to the institute."

"We find ourselves intrigued by the peculiar problems of career development for in-and-outers. In public service they accept the hazards of political life: they are risk-takers, lacking the security of tenure which our system offers civil servants. At the same time, in their private work they have to challenge the assumption that the firm comes first; this makes them risk-takers in private life as well. . . what are the uses of the Cambridge intellectual community to men like these? With our first group of Fellows . . . we start to seek answers."

Whether or not the staff at the Institute of Politics is composed of risk-takers, ins, outers, Kennedy cultists, potential Kennedy cultists, or Republicans, one thing stands clear and unassailable: individually or collectively, the politics practiced and espoused by these individuals is steadfastly left of center.

A friend of *Human Events* who is a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature was asked by the institute to participate in one of its seminars, in line with its policy of engaging young men active in politics to lead some of these seminars.

Our friend was told, however, that the institute did not want him to speak on what would for him be logical topics, strengthening the legislative role in state and national governments and the problems of legislative bodies. Instead, following the preponderant emphasis at the Kennedy institute, he was asked to speak on the Executive as the strongest and domineering branch of the government.

This emphasis, pervading the institute staff from top to bottom, has its origin in the director himself. Prof. Richard Neustadt gained his widest fame with the authorship of a book entitled *Presidential Power,* which outlined the vast power and authority he thought the chief executive could and should wield. This book was a virtual "bible" for President John F. Kennedy, and Neustadt became one of his closest advisers.

The stress on statism at the institute goes from Neustadt at its head to Yarmolinsky and Moynihan, its principle intellects-advisers in residence. Both men had a hand in the beginnings of the "War on Poverty," involving some of the wildest collectivist programs ever instituted by the federal government.

As for the so-called Republicans at the institute, their credentials are not what one would term "impeccable." The most recently active "Republicans" on the staff are Stephen Horn, former administrative assistant to Sen. Thomas Kuchel (Calif.) and Jonathan Moore, one-time legislative aide to Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass).

Horn's former boss has had his dedication to Republican principles called into question on numerous occasions: Kuchel has racked up a bare 40 per cent conservative voting record from Americans for Constitutional Action since

Continued on page 15

* The chairman of the Advisory Committee is Averell Harriman, the U.S. ambassador-at-large under both Kennedy and Johnson, and includes, in addition to Mrs. Kennedy, Douglas Dillon, JFK's secretary of the treasury, Sen. Henry Jackson, an early supporter of JFK's presidential ambitions, Mrs. Philip Graham, publisher of the Washington *Post*, Otis Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles *Times*, Robert Lovett, one-time secretary of defense, John Sherman Cooper, Republican senator from Kentucky, Lord Harlech, former British ambassador to the United States, David B. Truman, dean of Columbia College, and Michael Forrestal, the Advisory Committee's executive secretary.

** Neustadt, in a one-paragraph reply, claimed, in effect, that the Fairlie account was "distorting the substance of our conversation," but it is intriguing to note that neither Prof. Moynihan nor Adam Yarmolinsky cared to rebut Fairlie in any manner.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Short-Sighted U.S. Policies Pushed DeGaulle Toward Moscow

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Back in 1958, when Charles de Gaulle became boss of France, he informed his friends that he intended to "break the back" of the (French) Communists.

Instead, in March 1967 French voters will have the choice between a pro-Soviet foreign policy and a pro-Communist one at home. They can, that is, vote for Gaullists who rely upon Moscow to foil what they consider their subordination to Washington, or for a coalition comprising the Communists, second largest party in France, and a Federation of the Democratic Socialist Left led by Francois Mitterand. Votes for the remaining splinter parties will be wasted.

To Americans like this writer who know and admire the French people, this is very sad. How, many are asking, could the French ever have accepted such a situation?

When he came to power, President Charles de Gaulle promised to "break the back" of the French Communists.

The easy answer is to blame it all upon the Anglo-Saxon-ophobia and megalomania of Charles de Gaulle.

There is some truth in this. Although de Gaulle as early as April 1944 confided to this writer his plan for uniting "occidental, democratic and Christian Europe" (which excludes the Soviet Union), he has prevented the political consolidation of the Common Market, dealt what can be a death blow to NATO and put France upon a course from which communism is the certain beneficiary. This is why an individualist like Pierre Mendes-France (who bears a heavy responsibility for having, as premier in 1954, insisted on the scuttle-and-run policy in Indochina and France's repudiation of what might have been a common European army) refuses to support the Mitterand-Communist bloc.

Nonetheless, in my judgment, de Gaulle would not be leaning toward Moscow today had not the postwar American administrations stubbornly followed short-sighted policies.

What were these?

The first was the maintenance of the wartime special relationship with Britain, which meant in practice following British policy in Europe and the Middle East and India's policy in the Far East.

Specifically, it meant withholding from France (and from Germany, of course) any form of assistance in the production of nuclear weapons. This meant refusing to communicate to a faithful ally information long since in the hands of the Soviet enemy, as well as in those of Britain. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy followed this policy against the advice of most American military authorities who saw no reason why France should not have what Britain and Russia possessed.

Few Frenchmen have forgotten or forgiven this.

Our next mistake lay in turning down de Gaulle's proposal of a three-power directorate to formulate and apply a common NATO policy all over the world. Never mind that three countries were too few. Washington could have proposed a four or five or even seven-country planning board then just as it is doing now—and thereby changed the course of history. But Eisenhower and Dulles believed that partnership with Britain and France outside of Europe would "taint" the American image with "colonialism" (as though that mattered).

The third fatal mistake was that of Kennedy in trying to combine partnership with a united Europe and the favor of the Soviet Union. This implied helping to break up the Franco-German alliance (abhorrent to the Kremlin) and pathetic disarmament appeals to Moscow.

By 1964 de Gaulle had had enough: rather a return to the pre-war anarchy of fully sovereign states, than accept an Atlantic community dominated by the United States. The French president has always had a blind spot for ideology.

Ever since then he has acted logically in an effort to break up NATO, prevent political integration within the European Common Market and balance cooperation with the Soviet Union against the need for nuclear protection by the United States.

As a result of this, and of President Johnson's "candy for Communists" policy, the Soviet Union's influence grows everywhere outside of Red China and Albania just at the moment when the Sino-Soviet rivalry would have offered a united West an opportunity to cut both down to size.

This, I submit, is the picture against which French voters will be offered a choice between de Gaulle and the French Communist party.

For it the United States bears a substantial responsibility.

(Copyright 1967, Bell-McClure Syndicate)

Nkrumah's Gunboat

From the Richmond (Ind.) *Palladium-Item*

The story of the gunboat for Ghana's Nkrumah, overthrown between keel laying and launching, tells what is wrong with foreign aid. It is too often used to provide sumptuous living and status symbols for the one-man rulers of newly independent nations.

Ghana needs a navy as much as Texas does. Even so, the British government offered to lend Nkrumah 90 per cent of the purchase cost of a heavily armed frigate. The cost, kept secret by an embarrassed Labor government, is estimated at between $14 million and $22.4 million.

The boat is technically Ghana's, but Great Britain is stuck with it since Ghana can't afford to pay for the ship.

In view of the trouble Nkrumah fomented in other African nations and his suppression of his own people, there can be no sensible reason why the British government was willing to give him a dangerous toy.

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Young Lawyer seeks employment with Congressman. HE Box V142.

Conservative School Administrators, experienced, successful, desire positions compatible with philosophy. HE V-145

Marin County, California **Real Estate Broker,** dedicated conservative, victim of housing slump, desires employment working for conservative cause. Travel anywhere. Excellent references. HE V-146

FOR SALE

Visual Aids. Instructional charts, slides, technical illustrations. Prepared to customer's specifications. Graphics, Lee, Mass. 01238

Beautiful Cocktail and Coffee Tables made of hatch covers from scrapped ships, 30 to 80 years old. Has rugged Early American appearance. For brochure write: Mariners Heritage, PO Box 96, Coconut Grove, Fla. 33133

EMPLOYMENT OFFERS

Excellent Opportunity for Conservative, board-accredited or board-eligible **Radiologist,** preferably 35 or under. (Association leading to full partnership with two established radiologists.) Southeast U. S. For particulars, address inquiry to HE Box V139

Newspaperman, journalism professor or graduate student in journalism wanted to conduct six-week summer workshop in political journalism for undergraduates. Familiarity with Washington, D.C., necessary and practical experience desirable. State qualifications, experience and salary requirements. Box V143, **Human Events.**

PERSONALS

Permanent Life Insurance As Much As 60% Less. For example, at age 35 a $25,000 Permanent Whole Life Policy can be put into effect for monthly payments of $17.56, although the gross annual premium is $573.75. For further details write HE Box V-144

Interested in emergency food reserves? Get free folder, **"Foods to Store, Why and How"** Ted A. Whitmer, Bloomfield, Mont. 59315

What's happening to Thomas Jefferson's **"Wall of Separation Between Church and State"?** For free facts not found in mass media—**Americans United,** only organization dedicated solely to preservation of First Amendment. Dept. B-6, 1633 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20036

GOURMET FOODS

Sensational Cocktail Snack! Mushroom Nibbles, by Brandywine. Ineluctable! Besiege gourmet, department stores! Norton Delicacies, New Milford, Conn.

Sparkling Cider (non-alcoholic)—Gold Medal winner! Enjoy at "champagne" occasions and with fine foods. Send 50¢ for sample (serves 2) and particulars. **Martinelli's,** Dept. HE, Box 549, Watsonville, Calif. 95076

EDUCATION

College Drop-Outs: We concentrate on the educational redevelopment of selected students, including poor achievers, with unrealized learning potential. Education Development Center, 23 Adelbert St., Berea, Ohio 44017, Dept. H.E.

TRAVEL

Save Money on Your Next Trip to New York by staying at the Hotel Paris—it's like a Volkswagen . . . we offer all the essential services but no frills; comfort but not luxury; a swimming pool but no nightclub. Ask for leaflets. "New York for Free" and "How to Enjoy New York." Write to M. H. Walter, Hotel Paris, New York, N.Y. 10025.

RECORDS

"Death of John Birch" and **"Peter (Fechter) On the Wall"** 45 r.p.m. $1.00. Regent Sheffield, 404 Cornwell Ave., Malverne, L.I., N.Y. 11565

BOOKS

"Freedom Must Not Perish" by Gen. William H. Wilbur. Art Covers—128 pages. 75¢, five for $2.50. Andrew B. McAllister, 530 Arlington Place, Chicago, Ill. 60614

Creation Or Evolution? Five eminent scientists provide solid, unemotional data supporting Biblical creation. Most effective answer to evolution available. $1.50 with money back privileges. Promise Products, Box 445, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013

The Soviet Inferno by Louis Zoul. "Probably the most informative and hard-hitting anti-Communist book yet to appear on the American scene." —William Graff, Editor, Freedom Magazine. $1.75, with order please. Public Opinion, Box H 4044, L.I. City, N.Y. 11104

Lenin's Last Bastion—Controversial book which appeared on the Louis Lomax and Mort Sahl TV Shows! Save money! Get your local library to order for you. If you are affluent, purchase at your favorite bookstore or order direct from Elizabeth Stevens Agency, 555 Pier Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. $5.25 will cover ($5.45 in California).

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Order Blank

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ ZIP_____

Copy_____

☐ Assign a box number To run_____ times

Human Events • 410 First Street, S. E. • Washington, D. C. 20003

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Ending the War

By REP. BEN BLACKBURN (R.-Ga.)

I propose that three positive steps be taken to end the Viet Nam war, all of which have been avoided thus far. Taking these steps will inevitably create sufficient pressure upon North Viet Nam and her allies to cause them to discontinue the struggle. The steps are as follows:

Step One: All American aid to and trade with those nations, both Communist and "friendly," who see fit to *openly aid* the enemy at a time of armed conflict, should be terminated. After this step has been taken, no further change in policy should be made for several months in order to determine whether such step has had any noticeable effect upon the conduct of the war by the Viet Cong;

Step Two: If implementation of Step One fails to cause the desired result, the port of Haiphong should be blockaded, her harbor mined and the world placed on notice of our intention to promptly sink any ship violating the blockade. Thereafter, several months should be allowed to lapse for purposes of determining whether the desired effect is in sight;

Step Three: If, after several months, the combination of Steps One and Two failed to achieve its purpose, it is my recommendation that leaflets be dropped upon the cities of Haiphong and Hanoi advising the populace of our intention to destroy those cities with *conventional* bombs. At the expiration of 24 hours, which time would have been granted to the people of Haiphong and Hanoi for evacuation, total destruction of those cities should be commenced.

Step Three, as described above, is, of course, very harsh. Without doubt its implementation would result in expressions of shock and criticism by the Communist enemy as well as by some of our "friends"; but I have very strong feelings that it would also result in an early termination of hostilities.

At the inception of Step One, and throughout implementation of each remaining and necessary step, I suggest that the South Vietnamese government be advised of its freedom to commence guerrilla warfare in North Viet Nam and of its freedom to work toward subversion of the northern government. Most Americans are unaware that the failure of several governments in South Viet Nam has been due to *our* refusal to permit commencement of guerrilla warfare and subversion in North Viet Nam proper by those governments.

Unless we can assure South Viet Nam of our intention to pursue the struggle to ultimate victory, her people will remain disillusioned and without unity. Our government must give South Viet Nam a realistic promise of victory—and then support that promise with decisive and unequivocal action.

Continued from Page 12

Tax Increase

By REP. BILL NICHOLS (D.-Ala.)

So many people have written concerning the President's proposed tax increase that I'd like to explain my feelings on it. We are firmly committed to support our troops in Viet Nam, and must take whatever steps are necessary to furnish them the materials necessary to win. Whether or not this requires any additional taxes at this time is a question I would like answered before this tax measure comes to the floor of the House. It more than likely will not come up for a vote before summer, and the committee hearings will help answer some questions about the necessity of more funds. Also, I favor studying ways of reducing some domestic spending before resorting to more taxes. You can be assured that I will give this legislation my most prayerful attention before voting for or against it.

Hoover Commission

By REP. WILLIAM STEIGER (R.-Wis.)

We are faced with a dual problem of attempting to find the most effective ways of managing the federal government while at the same time finding the best ways of funding the needs of our citizens. I hope it is sufficient to say that the tax-sharing concept which proposes to share a portion of the federal government's revenue directly with the state and local units of government without strings would be a big step toward solving one part of this problem.

On the other hand, tax sharing must go hand in hand with a federal government run on a business-like basis. Our federal government must be run economically and imaginatively. In order to do this effectively, in order to have this kind of government, we must carefully examine the existing structure and make changes which will strengthen the system as well as upgrade it and provide additional economies. Only in this manner will we be able to begin to effectively help reduce the duplication and overlapping that exists and thus revitalize the programs of our great nation.

We have not had a thorough study of our federal government and its functions and structure since the last Hoover Commission in 1953-55. That commission and especially the Hoover Commission of 1947-49 accomplished a great deal. It seems to me that a Hoover-type commission to conduct a thorough, impartial review of federal operations and recommend comprehensive reforms makes a great deal of sense.

Farm Controls

By REP. BOB MATHIAS (R.-Calif.)

I was disappointed in the President's [State of the Union] message when he failed to mention any of our agricultural needs. It appears that the President and his Administration may have written off the farmer because of his dwindling vote power. In his lengthy message, 5,600 words long, attention was not drawn to the fact that, year after year, hundreds of farms are ceasing to exist, that the parity ratio is down to 77 per cent, that the farmer is caught in the squeeze between inflation and high production costs. The Johnson Administration and Secretary Freeman are bankrupt on new ideas on how to cope with the farm problem. Their only solution has been to increase government involvement in our farms. Republicans in this Congress will continue to support the concept of fair farm prices in the market place.

Apollo Tragedy

By REP. EDWARD J. GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

Virgil I. Grissom Jr., Edward H. White II, and Roger B. Chaffee were not strangers to risk or danger. They had constantly faced the unknown; they and their families lived with the knowledge that unexpected tragedy could happen at any time. But perhaps even more than their bravery and heroism, it was their dedication that is the greatest legacy to us. They knew and understood what it means to be an American and to be willing to make any sacrifice for their nation. These three men knew, and the others who work with them in our space program understand, what real patriotism means. They all understand the reasons for their work and they know its dangers. The heroism lies in their decision to go on and to do their work despite its risks because they care deeply enough about the mission. Their names are already deeply imprinted in the history of this nation, and indeed in the history of the world. Nothing we can do could be a more significant memorial than the place they themselves have carved in the story of mankind's quest to conquer and understand the unknown. It is for those of us who stay here behind them to rededicate ourselves to carrying on their work.

Harvard Succumbs to Kennedy Family Pressure

his entry to the Senate; the *Congressional Quarterly* reported he backed LBJ on 60 per cent of the President's key rollcalls during the 89th Congress and, most telling, Kuchel refused to endorse not only Sen. Goldwater in 1964, but also the victorious GOP Senate candidate that year, George Murphy, and in 1966 Kuchel kept mute when asked his stand on Ronald Reagan's candidacy for California's governorship. Horn himself is known to be even more liberal than Kuchel.

Sen. Saltonstall, past employer of institute staffer Moore, was a trifle more conservative than Kuchel during his days in the Senate, accruing a 59 per cent ACA rating. But, according to reports, it was the same Moore who once persuaded Saltonstall not to deliver a planned Senate speech criticizing the United Nations and, as "Salty" grew more conservative during his last term in Congress, Moore left for the greener—and presumably more liberal—position of assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs.

Other Republicans listed on the institute's staff and pointed to by Dean Price as evidence the institute is not pro-Kennedy, are Prof. Phillip Areeda and Prof. George Kistiakowsky (who is only an institute "associate"), both former advisers to President Eisenhower. The only Republican with any remote connection with the institute who could be classed "conservative" is Rep. Gerald Ford, the House minority leader, who spent two days at the institute last November as part of the visiting "honorary associates" program.

Not only, therefore, are the Republicans on the staff of the Institute of Politics limited—by the nature of their own leftward bent—in the role they could conceivably play in presenting alternatives to the Kennedy-favored liberalism and strong executive, but they are vastly outnumbered by the left-of-center Democrats and pro-Kennedy acolytes surrounding them.

Even respected Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.), who sits on the advisory committee, could hardly be expected to have much say on an 11-man committee packed with four hard-core Kennedy associates and six friends and sympathizers of the family. (Although it may be a concession to some Republicans, and probably a signal of great tolerance to the institute, that any Republican would be deemed suitable to—in Prof. Neustadt's words to Fairlie—"spend a day with" Mrs. Kennedy.)

Over and above the charges and countercharges, the niggling over details, the subterfuge involved in staffing, administering and financing the Institute of Politics and—to a lesser extent—the John F. Kennedy School of Government, some nagging questions remain:

Why is the Advisory Committee composed and constituted as it is? Why did the Kennedys give the JFK school only $3.5 million, as compared with the institute's $10 million, if they did not mean to use the institute for some special reason? Was it just an accident that so many former Kennedy advisers and confidants turned up at one place, salaried by Kennedy money and governed—at least in part—by Kennedys?

Sen. Robert Kennedy's presidential ambitions are no secret—it is just a matter of time. He is now the head of a family which reveres the tradition of a strong and leading head; the family ambition of placing a member in the White House, originally designated for Joseph Jr., but, after his death, transferred to Jack, is now in Bobby's hands.

And at Harvard University there has been assembled an intellectual complex financed by Kennedy-controlled money and with the strong imprint of Kennedy rule. Sharp and definite conclusions are not easily reached, principally because of the "mysterious means" in which money works and the equally foggy ways of abstract-prone intellectuals.

Maybe this whole affair is but a tempest in a small teapot, involving only some arrogant academicians and a stubborn, prying British reporter. But, more probably, the Harvard-Kennedy complex revolving around the JFK School of Government and its Institute of Politics is exactly what Mr. Fairlie imagines it could be: a reservoir "think tank" purposely set up by the Kennedys and their friends to map out the intellectual, issue-oriented route Bobby Kennedy will take to the White House.

If so, the teapot explodes, for the issue at hand—in future years—will touch upon every American and generations to come.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Announcing:

THE HUMAN EVENTS FIVE-WEEKS-FOR-A-DOLLAR PROGRAM

HUMAN EVENTS
Has America Forsaken Real Peace?
HUMAN EVENTS
1967: Crucial Test for Foreign Policy
HUMAN EVENTS
Will Business Commit Suicide?
HUMAN EVENTS
'The Death of a President' Is Very Bad History
HUMAN EVENTS
Supreme Court Kills N.Y. Loyalty Laws

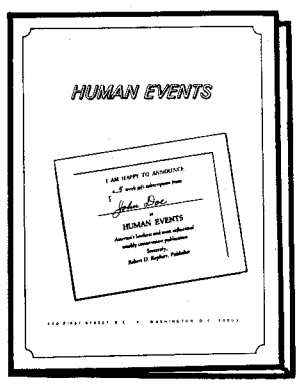
Now you can again send 5-week trial subscriptions for just one dollar!

HUMAN EVENTS is undertaking a major expansion drive designed to increase its circulation and to influence tens of thousands of prospective conservative voters between now and the 1968 elections.

As one important element in this drive, HUMAN EVENTS is re-establishing the most popular gift subscription plan it ever offered. This program will enable you to bring the conservative message to the greatest number of people, at the lowest rate possible.

The HUMAN EVENTS Five-Weeks-For-A-Dollar Program

Now, once again, you can introduce your friends, relatives and associates to HUMAN EVENTS for just $1. A gift announcement, along with a handsome brochure describing the background and purposes of HUMAN EVENTS will accompany the first issue. Your name, as the donor, will be handwritten on the announcement if you so request.



After reading a few issues we will invite the recipients to become regular subscribers at a special low "new reader" rate.

START NOW!

Help us get our Five-Weeks-for-a-Dollar program off to a roaring start. Take a minute **now** to list the names and addresses of those you will give 5-week introductory subscriptions to this week. You will be starting them along the path to becoming a better informed citizen and a more conservative voter. (But please, payment must accompany your order, since the expenses of billing are simply prohibited by the low, $1 rate.)

Don't delay. Use the handy coupons below (or your own stationery) to begin "Conservatizing" your friends, relatives and acquaintances with HUMAN EVENTS: the **action** publication that gets results!

USE THESE COUPONS TO SEND 5-WEEKS-FOR-A-DOLLAR INTRODUCTORY SUBSCRIPTIONS TODAY!

MAIL TO: Human Events • 410 First Street, S.E. • Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Human Events:

Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions for the persons named below, at just $1 each. I understand that the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, and therefore I enclose

SUGGESTED RECIPIENTS: Neighbors, Friends, Relatives, Teachers, Principals, Doctors, Lawyers, Newscasters, Editors, Student Leaders, Club Members, Clergymen, Church Members

2/11/67

My Name _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

SEND HUMAN EVENTS TO THE PERSONS I HAVE LISTED BELOW:

PLEASE USE YOUR OWN STATIONERY TO LIST ADDITIONAL $1 GIFTS. THANK YOU.

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Announcement "
to read _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Announcement "
to read _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Announcement "
to read _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Announcement "
to read _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Announcement "
to read _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Announcement "
to read _____ "

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED